

U.K. police besiege Libyan embassy

LONDON (R) — British police brandishing arms and using tear gas to clear a crowd of demonstrators from a ground floor window sprayed bullets into a demonstration against the Libyan embassy in London Tuesday after a gunman shot and killed a young policewoman. Police drafted in from across the city sealed off elegant St. James Square after the mid-morning shooting in which 10 demonstrators, all opponents of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, were wounded. Home Secretary Leon Brittan said police wanted everyone out of the building so that it could be searched for arms and explosives. He said Libyan diplomats not in the people's bureau (embassy) at the time of the shooting had been contacted with a view to persuading their compatriots to quit the building. A police officer at the scene said the authorities were in touch with those inside the building.

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Iraqi leader warns of Israeli attack

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said Tuesday that Iran and Israel were preparing fresh aggression against Iraq. Following close on previous Iraqi warnings of a possible Israeli strike against some strategic installations in Iraq, the president told army officers: Iranian and Israeli propaganda media are launching a campaign of allegations against Iraq, claiming that ordinary goods carried by ships to the Jordanian port of Aqaba contain chemical materials. He said these allegations were "part of the preparation for a new aggression on Iraq."

Yugoslav seeks Gulf peace

BAGHDAD (R) — Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Zvonko Dragani was quoted Tuesday as saying the 43-month-old Gulf war jeopardised world peace and that his government was trying to help end it. The leading Baghdad daily Al Thawra quoted Mr. Dragani, who left Monday after a four-day visit, as calling for increased international efforts to create conditions for a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq.

5 killed in Punjab violence

AMRITSAR (AP) — Sikh terrorists fatally shot two national guard troops in troubled Punjab state Tuesday, while three mutilated bodies were found near this sacred city, authorities said. Authorities, meanwhile, ordered a night curfew in Patiala — one of Punjab's four major cities (See story on page 8). A Sikh lawyer and his wife were found shot to death in their home in Billa village. Police said they were killed Monday night by three assailants who broke into the house and cut their bodies into pieces.

Soviet-Egyptian talks continue

CAIRO (AP) — A Soviet envoy had a second day of talks Tuesday with senior Foreign Ministry officials on improving bilateral relations and Middle East issues, ministry sources said. They said Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, conferred with Assistant Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Badawy and Hassan Kandil, director of the East European Department. Mr. Polyakov, who arrived Sunday on a five-day visit, was ambassador to Egypt in 1981 when the late President Anwar Sadat ordered him and six other Soviet diplomats out of the country on grounds they helped foment sectarian strife.

Gromyko arrives in Budapest

BUDAPEST (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived on an official visit Tuesday in advance of a conference of his six Warsaw Pact counterparts. The exact date of the foreign ministers' conference was not released, but the wording of an official news report as Mr. Gromyko arrived indicated it would come later this week and would focus on East-West tensions.

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Beirut clashes persist as progress reported in political reform plan

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese rival militias fought a two-hour battle in and around Beirut Tuesday as diplomatic efforts persisted to separate the antagonists and proclaim an all-party national coalition government.

Police said militiamen clashed with mortars, bazookas, anti-aircraft guns and heavy machineguns around the commercial district straddling Beirut's closed port at 2 p.m. (1200 GMT). The fighting quickly spread to the Primo-Sodeco-Berjawi residential neighbourhoods on the "green line" between the city's mainly Christian and mostly Muslim sectors and to suburban areas around St. Michael's Church on the city's southeastern entrance, according to police.

Army units loyal to President Amin Gemayel's administration traded artillery and tank cannon fire with opposition militiamen around the strategic town of Souq Al Gharb on the first mountain ridge east of Beirut at mid-afternoon, police reported.

A four-party security committee representing the army as well as the militias at Beirut's mid-city horse race track and called a ceasefire. Fighting was gradually tapering off afterwards in the capital and Souq Al Gharb, police added.

Shortly after the flare-up, four white-helmeted French observers and four Lebanese internal security police took up observation

posts in the 40-storey unfinished Murr Tower in west Beirut. A similar force was to be positioned in the 25-storey Rizk Tower in east Beirut.

Joub Hmayed, the Shiite Muslim "Amal" militia representative on the committee, said the observers would report any ceasefire violations to the operations room at the race track.

Amal militiamen swarmed around the entrance and through the lower floors of the Murr Tower. Mr. Hmayed said Amal would guard the building and the observers. He added: "We consider them as guests and we are concerned with all that is required from us by them."

The French observers would work alongside Lebanese gen-

darmes and retired army officers as part of a buffer and truce monitoring force to separate the combatants all the way from Beirut port in the north to the mountains 15 kilometres to the southeast.

The commander of the gen-darmes, known as the Internal Security Forces (ISF), has not yet mobilised all the 2,000 men specified in an engagement plan but militia sources have said the operation can go ahead reg-

ardless.

Reforms 'taking shape'

Reuters quoted sources close to opposition politicians who returned from Damascus Monday night as saying a political reform programme was taking shape along the lines of a package Mr. Gemayel offered at last month's reconciliation conference in Switzerland.

The package would have given Muslims and Christians an equal number of seats in parliament and reduced the powers of the traditionally Maronite Christian president in favour of the Sunni Muslim prime minister.

Former President Suleiman Franjiah, who thwarted the Gemayel plan in Lausanne, told reporters Tuesday he expected the president to form a government of national unity soon to replace the outgoing cabinet of Shafiq Al Wazzan.

Police, meanwhile, said a ceasefire held through Tuesday in Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli after two days of street battles between local pro-Syrian and fundamentalist Sunni Muslim militias that left 11 people dead and 62 wounded.

The fighting pitted the Syrian-backed "Arab Knights" militia against the Islamic Unification Party.

Both groups have long been vying for dominance in Lebanon's second largest city of 500,000 inhabitants.

Austria to continue efforts for Mideast peace — Lanc

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Austria's Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc was quoted Tuesday as saying that his country would continue its diplomatic efforts to achieve a Middle East peace settlement.

In an interview with the Saudi daily newspaper Okaz, quoted by the Saudi Press Agency, Mr. Lanc said new initiatives would crystallise following his current tour of the Arab Gulf countries. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Lanc has already visited Qatar and Saudi Arabia and arrived in Oman Monday night. He is also due to visit Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

Okaz also quoted the Austrian minister as saying his visit to Saudi Arabia would contribute towards strengthening relations between his country and the kingdom.

Before setting out on the five-nation Gulf tour, Mr. Lanc was quoted in Vienna as saying his country was planning new initiatives to resolve the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Lanc's tour came on the heels of the visit to Abu Dhabi by Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and his first talks with an Arab leader since he succeeded

Bruno Kreisky.

Dr. Kreisky in 1980 was the first Western leader to receive Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. The former chancellor has repeatedly urged "mutual recognition" between the PLO and Israel as a means of attaining lasting peace in the troubled Middle East.

Mr. Lanc said Monday there would be no lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict without the support or tacit approval from the Soviet Union.

He said that the renewal of the PLO-Jordanian dialogue was a "positive step... but it needs to be matched by something from Israel such as freezing the settlements" on the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Lanc expressed hopes the "Israelis will realise that it is not worth living in a continuous state of war even if one is the winner."

Mr. Lanc referred the current mediation efforts by the Austrian ambassador to Athens to arrange a swap of prisoners between Israel and Palestinian commando group. He said "conditions" from both sides had been relayed but would not elaborate.

Chad rebels 'might have shot down' French plane

PARIS (R) — Chad rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei said Tuesday his Libyan-backed forces may have been responsible for the crash of a French Jaguar plane in Chad Monday.

The French Defence Ministry said Monday that the plane crashed south of a defensive line marked out by French troops across central Chad. It said the crash, in which the pilot died, was an accident and the cause was not immediately known.

French Television, in a report from Tripoli, quoted Mr. Goukouni as telling a press conference Monday he was convinced the plane was shot down.

"Our forces in Chad are deployed well beyond the demarcation line," the report quoted him as saying. "They have a full range of anti-aircraft weapons and we think the French Jaguar was shot down while it was flying at low altitudes."

Mr. Goukouni said he could not obtain immediate confirmation due to communications difficulties but expected to have full information within a week.

"But personally, I am convinced that the plane was indeed shot down by the (rebel) forces," he added.

The French high command in Chad said the pilot of a second aircraft was saying the plane crashed "for unexplained reasons" as it was flying at low altitude in a desert area in northwest Chad.

It did not name the pilot. He was the 11th French serviceman to die in Chad since France sent 3,000 troops to its former colony last August to stop a major offensive by Libyan-backed rebels.

Another pilot was killed when his Jaguar was shot down by rebels in January and nine soldiers were killed in an explosion, believed to have been caused by a mortar bomb, on April 7.

Lebanese rightists seek talks with rivals

BEIRUT (R) — A mainly Christian rightist militia said Monday it was ready for a peaceful dialogue with its predominant Muslim opponents and urged them to abandon military methods.

The "Lebanese Forces" militia said in a statement negotiations were the only way to satisfy the demands of Lebanon's warring factions and achieve national reconciliation.

It described as positive a statement by Walid Jumblatt, head of the mainly Druse Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), that "priority should be given to stopping destruction because discussing reforms in an atmosphere of murders is in vain."

The militia also praised a recent call for talks by Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Muslim militia Amal.

PSP and Amal fighters face loyalist Lebanese army units backed by the "Lebanese forces" on the "green line" dividing mainly Muslim west Beirut from the mostly Christian eastern sector.

Efforts by all-party committees to establish a firm ceasefire and separate the rival forces have failed so far.

About 60 civilians have died this month in random shelling of residential districts in Beirut.

"Shelling innocent civilians is not and never will be a means to achieve any demand," the "Lebanese Forces" said.

There was growing evidence — but no conclusive proof — that Dennis Keogh and Ken Crabtree were not targets of the attack Sunday. The head of the territory's security police said it appeared their deaths were "coincidence."

Mr. Keogh and Lieutenant-Colonel Crabtree died on Sunday

in northern Namibia when a bomb ripped through a petrol station where they had stopped.

Their bodies, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to South Africa Herman Nickel, were to be flown to the U.S. Tuesday after a memorial service in Pretoria. Other services were scheduled for Cape Town and Windhoek, Namibia's territorial capital.

The head of the South West African security police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, told reporters the presence of the envoys at the station when the bomb went off appeared to have been a coincidence.

Police have said that the bomb



Taher Al Masri

Masri off to Islamic meeting on Jerusalem

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri left for Fez, Morocco, Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Jerusalem Committee due to open Wednesday.

In a pre-departure statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Masri said that the committee will review the situation in occupied Jerusalem and moves by some countries to move their embassies from Tel Aviv to the Holy City.

One such move is currently under way in the U.S. Congress where the Zionist lobby is trying to pressure the Reagan administration to move the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Mr. Masri said. The committee will discuss measures that could be adopted by Arab and Islamic nations to deal with the situation, he said.

Jordan will submit a working paper to the meeting, the foreign minister added.

Speaking to a visiting American delegation on Sunday, Mr. Masri warned the U.S. of "serious consequences" if Washington succumbs to the Zionist pressure and decides to move its embassy to Jerusalem.

Bush in Geneva with chemicals plan

GENEVA (Agencies) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush arrived here Tuesday on what President Reagan described as "an extremely vital mission" — to present a draft treaty banning chemical weapons to the Geneva disarmament conference.

Mr. Bush will present the treaty in a speech Wednesday to the U.N.-affiliated forum, which groups 40 nations representing the political spectrum of Western, non-aligned and communist states.

Describing the move as "an extremely vital mission in the cause of peace," Mr. Reagan said at Mr.

Bush's departure Monday: "Our goal is to eliminate from the earth one of the most horrible and terrifying weapons known to mankind."

As Mr. Bush arrived here, Konstantin Tsiolkov of Bulgaria echoed Soviet media criticism of Mr. Reagan's plan, telling the regular Tuesday meeting of the U.N. conference "behind it is a prelude to a buildup of U.S. chemical weapons."

The comment followed a declaration by the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia on Monday that elements of the Reagan plan are "patently unacceptable."

Jackson ridicules nomination opponents

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson accused his Democratic Party U.S. presidential rivals Monday of "selling the American public snake oil (worthless cure-alls)" by advocating both higher defence budgets and increased social spending.

The fight for the Democratic presidential nomination has shifted to Missouri, where Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hart campaigned Monday for the 75 delegates at stake in party caucuses Wednesday.

Mr. Mondale was in the middle of a three-day campaign break.

Mr. Jackson spoke to a group of Hispanic leaders in Washington before heading to Missouri and urged them to end their "unnatural separation" from blacks.

"Rather than just embracing Mr. Mondale of Mr. Hart blindly, the Hispanic community needs to make them explain to you how they are going to put America back to work, educate our children, house our families, provide affordable health care for all Americans, care for our children, our youth and our elderly while at the same time increasing our military budget three per cent to four per cent in real terms," Mr. Jackson said.

"I say that Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are running around the country selling the American people snake oil if they insist on raising the military budget during peace time while claiming that they can at the same time fund a programme of social justice at home and a peaceful programme of economic development abroad. It just cannot be done."

Jackson under heavy pro-Zionist fire, page 4

'Even Americans do not understand the electoral college,' page 5

Mystery surrounds death of U.S. officials in Namibia

PRETORIA (Agencies) — The bodies of two American diplomats killed in a bomb blast in Namibia (South West Africa) began their journey home Monday, leaving behind uncertainties whether their murder was planned or a coincidence and doubts about the identity of their slayers.

There was growing evidence — but no conclusive proof — that Dennis Keogh and Ken Crabtree were not targets of the attack Sunday. The head of the territory's security police said it appeared their deaths were "coincidence."

Mr. Keogh and Lieutenant-Colonel Crabtree died on Sunday

in northern Namibia when a bomb ripped through a petrol station where they had stopped.

Their bodies, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to South Africa Herman Nickel, were to be flown to the U.S. Tuesday after a memorial service in Pretoria. Other services were scheduled for Cape Town and Windhoek, Namibia's territorial capital.

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Police have said that the bomb

Cairo sends messages on Gulf war

CAIRO (R) — A senior Egyptian envoy left for New Delhi Tuesday to brief Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on a new Egyptian plan to end the Iran-Iraq war. Officials said Shafiq Abdul Hamid, a chief aide to Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, would also visit Indonesia and Malaysia to discuss the plan with officials there. They said another envoy, Abdul Raouf Al Reide, a senior official at the Foreign Ministry, was leaving for Pakistan and Bangladesh Wednesday on a similar mission. President Hosni Mubarak has said the plan includes the deployment of a peace-keeping force along the Iraqi-Iranian border to separate the two armies. Foreign Minister Ali has clearly indicated that Egypt will pursue its peacemaking effort through the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement.

Iran rejects Egyptian peace plan, page 2

PLO future at stake as feuding factions meet in Algiers today

By Lami K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A reconciliation meeting among Fatah, the biggest commando group within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and four other factions expected to start on Wednesday in Algiers will have to reach a "minimum level of agreement" to avoid a major rift in the PLO, according to PLO officials here.

The officials expected the talks "to be very difficult and complicated" but said that "the organisations will have to be able to work out a compromise to avoid a dangerous split."

Since its inception in 1965, the PLO has suffered many splits, but they were contained within its organisational framework. This time, however, there is fear that a rift might lead to the formation of another organisation to replace the PLO; a consequence that all Palestinian factions seem to be striving to avoid.

In interviews with the Jordan Times last week representatives of the four organisations — the Pop-

ular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) and the Palestinian Communist Party — said although they insisted on their political and organisational demands, they were determined not to allow a split in the PLO.

Differences between Fatah and the other factions surfaced after PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's unexpected visit to Cairo last December a step Palestinian radicals viewed as an organisational violation of Palestinian resolutions and "a dangerous deviation from the PLO's revolutionary line."

On the other hand, Fatah officials here argue that the commando group "has not deviated, but is trying to deal realistically with the new developments that emerged after the PLO's departure from Beirut in 1982."

Representatives of the various factions at the Algiers meeting will have to address organisational differences besides their ideological conflict.

Fatah, which is the majority faction within the PLO, has the largest representation in the organisation's institutions and leadership.

Now the other organisations are demanding "a more adequate proportional representation" and the inclusion of more factions in the PLO Executive Committee, the sources told the Jordan Times.

The current 15-member Executive Committee includes three Fatah representatives (Chairman Arafat is the fourth), three independents and one each from the PFLP, the DFLP, the Arab Liberation Front (ALF), the PFLP-General Command and the pro-Syrian Salqa.

According to the sources, the PFLP and the DFLP will push for increasing the number of their representatives and to include the Palestinian Communist Party in the committee.

PLO officials here are not sure to what extent Fatah will concede to these demands, but say that "there should be concessions by all parties if the unity of the organisation is to be restored."

Arabs denounce Salvador's move

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Arab League General Secretariat Tuesday denounced El Salvador's decision to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and warned of "serious and negative impacts" in relations between the Arab World and the Central American state.

In a statement issued here, the 22-member Arab organisation described El Salvador's move as an "aggressive and hostile act against the Arabs as it represents full support for Israel's aggressive and expansionist policies."

The statement also said the Salvadoran decision violated United Nations resolutions on the status of Jerusalem, which houses one of the most holiest Islamic shrines, Al Aqsa Mosque.

Egypt Tuesday protested against El Salvador's decision and described it as "unfriendly," a

Foreign Ministry official said.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali made the protest during a meeting Tuesday with El Salvador's ambassador to Cairo, Jose Leonel Arguello, the official said.

Mr. Ali told the ambassador his government's decision to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem was "unfriendly and violated United Nations resolutions."

A Foreign Ministry official said the Egyptian ambassador to El Salvador, Mohammad Kamel, has been instructed to re-affirm the Egyptian position.

The official said Mr. Kamel was directed to tell the El Salvador Foreign Ministry that "Egypt views the issue with the utmost concern in view of its possible serious effect on relations between Egypt and El Salvador."

Meanwhile a Dubai newspaper

Tuesday called for firm Arab action against El Salvador.

An editorial in the English language Khaleej Times called the move "a brazen attempt by American and Zionist interests to probe Arab reaction on this emotionally and politically sensitive issue."

"We should formulate a collective Arab response..." the newspaper said.

"Last year when Liberia re-established relations with the Zionist entity, the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries decided to sever economic and diplomatic relations with any country that resumed relations with the Zionist enemy."

"Isn't it time that a similarly principled position was adopted on this question also?" the newspaper asked.

One million stage march in Brazil

SAO PAULO (R) — More than one million people took to the streets of Sao Paulo Monday night in Brazil's biggest demonstration for more than 20 years to demand the right to vote for the country's next president.

The rally was the latest in a series mounted by opposition parties in the run-up to a congressional vote on April 25 on a constitutional amendment to allow the next president of this country of 130 million to be chosen directly by the people.

But even as the crowds gathered, the government moved to defuse the campaign by offering its own amendment which would restore direct voting for the president-after-next.

Under the government's proposal, to be put to congress immediately, the successor to President Joao Figueiredo would still be chosen by an electoral college in which the ruling Social Democratic Party (PDS) has a majority.

The presidential term would be cut to four years from six and the successor to the next incumbent would be chosen by direct elections in November, 1988.

"Today the people have demonstrated their wish to change the constitution," General Figueiredo said in a radio and television broadcast. "The government and the political parties cannot ignore their wishes."

"In accordance with the popular will, it is necessary to change the constitution. We are going to change it but it is necessary to change it in a responsible manner," he added.

If a candidate failed to get more than 50 per cent of the votes in the 1988 poll, a new direct election would be held in 30 days.

Neither the government nor the opposition have the necessary two-thirds majority of 500 in the congress to ensure their proposals.

Policewoman killed in Libyan embassy shooting

LONDON (R) — A gunman sprayed bullets from a window of the Libyan embassy in London Tuesday, killing a young policewoman and wounding 10 demonstrators opposed to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

The policewoman died in hospital, doctors said.

The embassy, officially called the People's Bureau, was quickly besieged by armed police who sealed off the area close to Buckingham Palace and crouched behind cars and trees with their handguns trained on the building.

Some four hours after the shooting, a police officer at the scene said they were in contact with people inside the embassy.

"We are endeavouring to resolve the situation without further bloodshed," he said.

Eyewitnesses said a burst of about 10 shots, apparently from a submachine-gun, was fired from the embassy window at about 7.00 p.m. on Tuesday.

The embassy appeared for a time to have been under police siege. In the confusion, police would not immediately say whether the siege was over.

Witness Richard Bowden told Reuters a burst of about 10 shots was fired from a ground floor window of the embassy.

British police have given warnings in recent months that there was a danger of factional violence among Libyans.

A month ago four Libyans were arrested and charged with carrying out bomb attacks on Arab targets in London and Manchester in early March which injured 23 people.

Five more Libyans were dep-

ported a few days later accused of involvement in what the government called terrorist activities.

Libya denied involvement in the bomb attacks and accused Britain of mounting a campaign of harassment.

On Feb. 24 this year a group of Libyan students announced that they had taken over at the embassy to re-organise relations with Britain.

It was at least the third such takeover since 1979, when Col. Qadhafi restructured Libya's missions abroad, renaming them People's Bureaux.

Embassy stormed

Libya Tuesday accused British police of storming its diplomatic mission in London and firing on its staff.

An official Libyan radio broadcast, monitored here by the BBC, said mission members inside the building had to defend themselves when police, together with Libyan and other foreign agents of British Intelligence attacked the building.

The Libyan broadcast said several mission members were detained in what amounted to "a most horrible terrorist action" on the part of British police.

"Supported by a helicopter and Libyan and other foreign agents of the British Intelligence (they) stormed the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in the British capital and opened fire on members of the bureau and arrested a number of people working in it," the radio said.

Staff in the bureau, it continued, "had to defend themselves against the armed aggression by British police and British agents."

War and conflict outside the United States provided material for the photography awards. Stan Grossfeld of the Boston Globe won the Spot News Photography Award for pictures from war-torn Lebanon.

The Feature Photography Prize went to Anthony Suan of the Denver Post for a series on mass starvation in Ethiopia.

The Los Angeles Times won the coveted Public-Service Award for a 27-part series on Latin Americans living in southern California, for which more than 2,100 people were interviewed.

The Los Angeles Times' Paul Conrad took the Editorial Cartoonist's Award for the third time for his view of the U.S. Marine presence in Beirut and the nuclear arms race.

The National Reporting Award went to the New York Times' John Noble Wilford for coverage of the U.S. space programme and reports on the efforts of both the United States and the Soviet Union to develop space weapons.

The Fiction Prize was won by William Kennedy for a novel turned down 13 times by publishers. Ironwood, about a murderer in Albany, New York state, was named best U.S. novel of the year.

Italian held in S. Arabia returns home

ROME (R) — An Italian man held in Saudi Arabia for more than a year because his company allegedly did not fulfil a construction contract returned to Rome Tuesday.

Giuseppe Russo, 33, a surveyor who was held since March 1983, was taken to a hospital for medical tests. He told reporters he lost about 30 kilograms in the last year.

In Athens, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said Monday night that Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou would visit Greece from May 2 to 4 to discuss a new policy on Cyprus.

Announcing the visit Mr. Papandreu said the talks will look at new ways of confronting the situation, "in light of the fact that all conciliatory efforts have always come up against lies and intemperance."

The exchange of ambassadors comes shortly before Mr. Denktash is expected to reply to United Nations proposals for a resumption of talks between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots based on the handover by the Turks of a Greek-Cypriot town they hold and a freezing of independence.

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Hussein interviews win Pulitzer Prize

NEW YORK (R) — A series of interviews with His Majesty King Hussein won the Wall Street Journal a Pulitzer Prize when the United States' top journalism awards for 1984 were announced Monday.

State Department reporter Karen Elliott-House took the prize for international reporting for the interviews, in which the King rejected President Reagan's peace plan for the Middle East, saying: "I am unable to identify a single ray of hope I haven't pursued."

War and conflict outside the United States provided material for the photography awards. Stan Grossfeld of the Boston Globe won the Spot News Photography Award for pictures from war-torn Lebanon.

The Feature Photography Prize went to Anthony Suan of the Denver Post for a series on mass starvation in Ethiopia.

The Los Angeles Times won the coveted Public-Service Award for a 27-part series on Latin Americans living in southern California, for which more than 2,100 people were interviewed.

The Los Angeles Times' Paul Conrad took the Editorial Cartoonist's Award for the third time for his view of the U.S. Marine presence in Beirut and the nuclear arms race.

The National Reporting Award went to the New York Times' John Noble Wilford for coverage of the U.S. space programme and reports on the efforts of both the United States and the Soviet Union to develop space weapons.

The Fiction Prize was won by William Kennedy for a novel turned down 13 times by publishers. Ironwood, about a murderer in Albany, New York state, was named best U.S. novel of the year.

Italian held in S. Arabia returns home

ROME (R) — An Italian man held in Saudi Arabia for more than a year because his company allegedly did not fulfil a construction contract returned to Rome Tuesday.

Giuseppe Russo, 33, a surveyor who was held since March 1983, was taken to a hospital for medical tests. He told reporters he lost about 30 kilograms in the last year.

In Athens, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said Monday night that Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou would visit Greece from May 2 to 4 to discuss a new policy on Cyprus.

Announcing the visit Mr. Papandreu said the talks will look at new ways of confronting the situation, "in light of the fact that all conciliatory efforts have always come up against lies and intemperance."

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U.S. envoy meets Kuwaiti emir

KUWAIT (R) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, met here Tuesday for talks which centred on the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and other Middle East problems, official sources said.

Mr. Murphy, who arrived earlier Tuesday from Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), has already visited Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Qatar on his current tour of the region, which began last week, and is also expected to go to Baghdad.

The sources said the emir told Mr. Murphy the United States and other big powers should make greater efforts to bring the three and a half year old Gulf war to an end before it spreads beyond the borders of Iran and Iraq.

Mr. Murphy's tour follows concern in Washington over the dangers of a widely-expected new Iranian offensive which military experts say could decide the future course of the war.

Diplomats in Tehran and Baghdad as well as Western intelligence reports say Iran has up to one million men massed for the assault.

U.S. officials have remained silent on the purpose of the envoy's tour, which has come amid growing Arab anger at Washington's role in the Middle East.

The president of the UAE, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayan, Monday told Mr. Murphy America could lose friends in the region unless it changed its stance.

Sheikh Zaid accused Washington of neglecting Arab rights and abandoning its responsibilities towards the Arab World.

Soviets renew pledge to support Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — The Soviet Union has pledged continued support for Syria and says Soviet-Syrian relations will develop in the interests of peace in the Middle East, the official Syrian News Agency SANA said Monday.

The pledge came in a cable from the Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet to President Hafez Al Assad on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the evacuation of French troops from Syria.

"The Soviet Union will continue to support Syria in its effort to bolster its national independence and enhance its social and economic development," the cable said.

"We express our conviction that Soviet-Syrian relations, which are founded on the firm base of the treaty of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and Syria, will develop and deepen for the interest of the peoples of the two countries and of international security and genuine peace in the Middle East."

"Syria's firm stand and steadfastness against Israel's U.S.-backed aggression and against imperialist endeavours to interfere in Arab states affairs has created deep sympathy and respect for your country," the Soviet cable said.

The Syrian president also received a brief cable from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who according to SANA, wished Mr. Assad and the Syrian people "peace, prosperity and God's blessings for this year and for the years to come."

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Iraq signs paste agreement

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan is to supply Iraq with 1,500 tonnes of tomato paste, in accordance with an agreement concluded here.

The agreement came at the end of talks held between teams representing the Iraqi Food Corporation and the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).

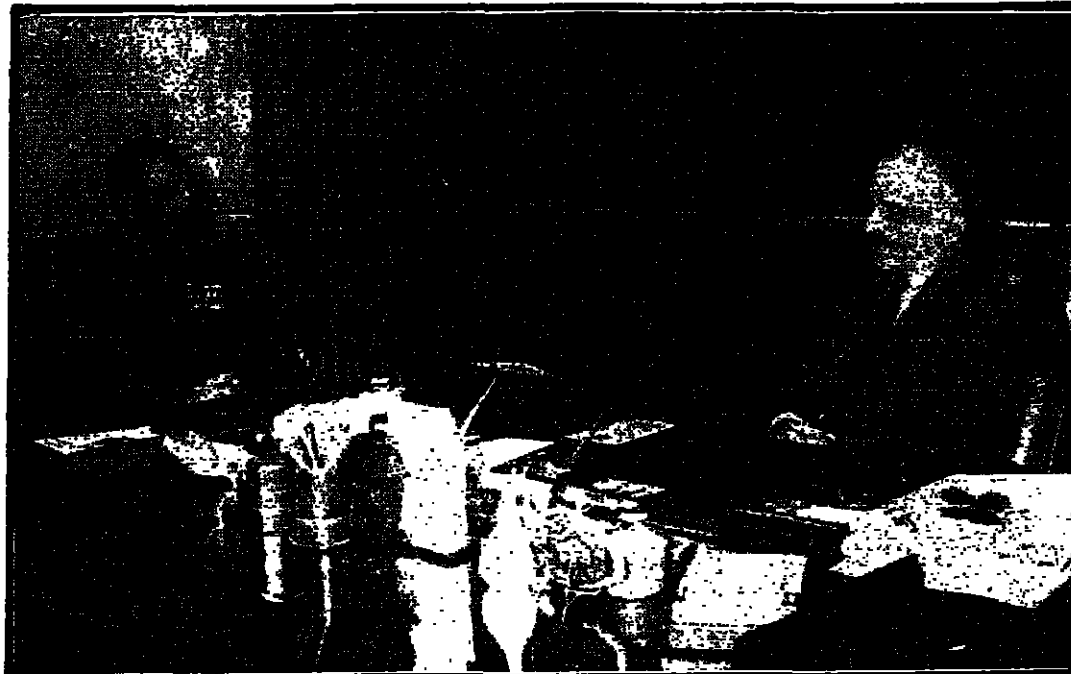
The Jordanian side was led by Dr. Amin Al Khatib, director of the JVA's tomato paste factory.

Talks are also being conducted here between the Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Company and Iraqi officials with a view to selling Jordanian cigarettes to Iraq, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Hussein visits army HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Tuesday visited the headquarters of the Jordanian Armed Forces where he was met by Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and a number of high ranking officers.

A number of subjects of interest to the Armed Forces were discussed by King Hussein and the commander-in-chief and King Hussein gave his royal instructions.



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday confers with Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (left) during a visit to the armed forces headquarters (Petra photo)

Trading links dominate talks with Tunisian aide

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegations from Jordan and Tunisia Tuesday held talks on ways of overcoming difficulties in the exchange of trade between the two countries.

The talks were conducted by teams led by Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Jawad Al Anani and the visiting Tunisian Minister of State for International Co-operation Ahmad Ibn Arafat.

The two sides reviewed bilateral trade ties in the light of past economic and commercial agreements signed between the two countries.

The subjects for discussion also included co-operation in overland and air transport, the exchange of trained labour expertise, joint economic ventures and ways of developing bilateral trade.

Mr. Ibn Arafat, who arrived with his delegation Sunday, has already met His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and other Jordanian officials.

On his arrival in Amman, the Tunisian minister said he was carrying a message to His Majesty King Hussein from President Bourguiba of Tunisia.

Bahraini cultural week to open on April 23

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will inaugurate the Bahraini Cultural Week in Jordan on April 23 at the Culture of Palace in the Hussein Youth City.

The six-day cultural week will include an exhibition of plastic arts and the Bahraini heritage, in addition to performances by the Bahraini song and dance troupe and a show of traditional Bahraini costumes, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

A group from the Salman Cultural Centre, added Petra, will put on puppet shows at the Haya Cultural Centre in addition to holding

an evening of poetry featuring the work of Bahraini poets.

Taking part in the cultural week will be the secretary-general of the Higher Council for Youth in Bahrain, Sheikh Issa Ibn Mohammad Al Khalifa, director of the Department of Culture and the Arts in Bahrain, Dr. Mohammad Al Khuzai, and Mrs. Baheyah Al Jishi, head of the children's division at the General Corporation for Youth and Sports. In addition, an official Bahraini delegation will arrive here on April 23 to attend some of the performances, Petra further added.

Arab chambers conference debates effect of fall in oil related income

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Petro-financial regression and its impact on the joint Arab economic efforts was one of the main issues discussed during the meeting Tuesday of the 28th session of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture here at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

The conference focused in its deliberations on the annual report submitted by the general secretariat of the union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture which stated that "the petro-financial regression has resulted in an adverse effect on financial transfers between Arab countries and a decline in revenues from foreign labour."

An official from the general secretariat of the conference said that the regression caused the "expected decline" in bank deposits on the regional, national and international levels and has had a negative impact on investment in private enterprises.

The official said the Guidance Committee of the conference has emphasized the necessity to act towards improving the conditions for the optimal use of Arab revenues in the framework of the need to protect Arab wealth in order to give full benefit to future generations.

The committee discussed the necessity of carrying out studies on the current international monetary system and to recommend necessary measures to protect Arab wealth in Arab countries.

The conference resumed its sessions after the formation of four

committees: The Guidance Committee; the Agricultural Committee; the Work Committee and the Industrial and Financial Committee to discuss working papers presented by the participating delegations.

President of the industrial and financial committee, Mr. Mas'n Thabian, said that discussions had centred on two possible ways of solving the area's industrial problems. The first was to concentrate on removing obstacles facing the existing industries and the second to co-ordinate the future Arab industrial strategy with a capital that copes with the marketing potentials and capacities in the Arab World and the export markets.

Mr. Thabian added that his committee emphasised the necessity of holding specialised Arab summits to discuss economic issues and the future of Arab investment regardless of any political differences.

The Agricultural Committee in its deliberations discussed the importance of small farms in the process of agricultural development.

President of the committee, Mr. Saeed Ma'touq, said that small farms are the most important productive units in Arab countries and the Third World, especially when seen from an economic, social and food security perspective.

Within the strategy to support the steadfastness of Arabs in the Israeli occupied Arab territories, the committee put forward proposals to discourage farmers from leaving their land to work in Israeli factories and to support the

marketing of agricultural products in the occupied West Bank.

Director-General of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce and the moderator of the Work Committee said that his committee discussed the issue of concentrating the activities of businessmen's organisations within the Arab Labour Organisation in order to avoid the duplication of resources.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Malkani said that businessmen and the Arab Chambers of Commerce in the occupied territories are under pressure from the Israeli authorities to curtail their operations.

Mr. Malkani said that Arab economic organisations should contribute effectively in supporting the steadfastness of Arabs in the occupied lands.

Earlier Monday, the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce hosted a dinner at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in honour of the delegations participating in the conference.

Attending the dinner were Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Director of the Amman Financial Market Hashem Al Sabbagh and a number of local businessmen.

JPMC report announces JD 8.2 million profit

Phosphates company profits rise by almost 60 per cent

AMMAN (Agencies) — The Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC), one of the country's biggest foreign currency earners, announced Tuesday it made a net profit of JD 8.2 million dinars in 1983, up from JD 5.2 million in 1982, the Reuters News Agency reported.

Its annual report said phosphates output totalled 4.7 million tonnes, 8.16 per cent more than in 1982, while sales to 30 countries in Europe and Asia totalled JD 57.1 million dinars compared with JD 56.9 million the previous year, Reuters said.

The company said a reduction in production costs per tonne because of the higher output made for an improved profit margin despite a decline in world phosphate prices, Reuters quoted.

The company declared a 12 per cent dividend per share Reuters said, adding that the government and the state-owned Pension Fund own 90 per cent of its equity.

Jordan, the third largest phosphates exporter in the world, has proven phosphate reserves of 1.5 billion tonnes, Reuters said.

Efforts are currently underway to seek new markets for phosphates in Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted the report as saying.

Concerning future plans, the report said that the feasibility study for exploiting the phosphates of the Shideh mines project has been completed, Petra said.

In the light of the final part of the feasibility study report relating

to the second stage of the project, which includes additional work in the field of prospecting and research to raise the ratio of phosphate or extraction, will be implemented soon, Petra said.

It is envisaged that production in this mine will start in 1988 at an initial capacity of three million tonnes a year, to be gradually increased until it reaches nine million tonnes a year, Petra quoted the report as saying.

The report then outlined the strategy of the company which is concentrating on full production capacity to satisfy the demand for phosphates and to try to reduce the costs of production, in addition to supplying the Jordan Fertilisers Industry Company with good quality of phosphates.

Such steps, the report said, will reduce the cost of the ore produced per tonne from its current rate of JD 10.950 to JD 10.000, Petra reported.

Abdul Jaber evaluates Jordan's contribution to population meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's active and positive role during the meetings of the Regional Conference on Population, which was held in Amman last March, and a working paper on the goals of the National Committee for Population in Jordan were reviewed here Tuesday during a meeting of the National Committee for Population.

Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber, who presided over the meeting, spoke about the forthcoming conference on population which will be held in Jordan after the Mexico Conference scheduled for October 6.

The committee also discussed two working papers submitted by the Secretary General of the National Committee for Population, Dr. Burhan Al Shraydeh.

The first dealt with its view of

the next stage of the committee's work while the second was related to the census and population surveys of the General Statistics Department.

Attending the meeting were the Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabyat, Secretary-General of the National Planning Council Ziad Fariz, under-secretary at the Ministry of Health, Dr. Sulaiman Al Subeili, under-secretary at Information, Ministry, Peter Salah, Dr. Shraydeh, who is also director-general at the General Statistics Department.

Director-General of the Civil Registration Department, Rifa'i Al Hazayneh, head of the Population Studies Department at the University of Jordan, Dr. Fawzi Sahawneh, and the United Nations demographic consultant at

the General Statistics Department, Dr. Atef Khalifah.

Irbid phone linked

AMMAN (J.T.) — Irbid was Monday connected to the international dialling system (IDS), a report in Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper said Tuesday.

Following the connection process, any citizen in Irbid wishing to make direct calls to Egypt, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Libya, Algeria, Syria, Qatar, in addition to most of the countries or Western Europe, America and Australia can do so by dialling 13, which is Jordan's IDS code, and then dialling the country code, city code and the required telephone number.

Upland farming enjoys period of revitalisation

By Anne Counsell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — There is a lot of agricultural activity going on in the hilly, rain-fed areas of Jordan. Although not as visually dramatic as the acres of greenhouses to be found in the Jordan Valley, the Ministry of Agriculture's Highland Development Project is of considerable significance to the hundreds of small farmers who own rocky, sloping land without access to irrigation facilities.

Economically these upland areas are important for Jordan as it is here that the country's olives, peaches, pears, grapes and plums are grown.

The idea of reclaiming and utilising the rocky upland areas that depend on rainfall for production is not a new one — the Ministry of Agriculture first started that project in 1965 and revitalised the scheme in 1980 following a slump in the 1970's.

Already results are evident in the Balqa, Salt, Ajloun, Jerash and Irbid areas where the project operates and neatly terraced hillsides with rows of fruit trees contrast with the barren, stony ground that has not been utilised.

Financial, food aid

Manager of the Highland Development Project, Mr. Ahmad Rimawi, told the Jordan Times

that the farmers who wish to participate in the scheme receive technical and financial assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as "food for work" from the World Food Programme (WFP) to help them with the establishment of the farm.

The WFP provides basic food commodities such as flour, sugar, skimmed milk and canned meat to give a nutritious diet whilst the farm is being established and the ministry supports the farmer in the costs of reclamation and fencing. The farmer also has access to soft loans from the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC) to cover costs of spraying and maintenance to tide him over until there are returns from the farm.

Greater risks

Although the risks of farming in the upland areas are greater than in the Jordan Valley because of the reliance on rainfall for production, many farmers are convinced of the scheme — approximately 750 new sites were reclaimed last year alone.

Also, as the ministry encourages olive growing which is a traditional and established tree in low rainfall areas with good returns, the farmers find the scheme acceptable although it may take years to obtain returns.

Many small farmers in Jordan supplement their agricultural in-



Ploughing with horses, a phenomenon still common on fragmented land in the upland rainfed agricultural areas of Jordan.

come through other jobs.

Clearing the land of rocks and breaking them up to make stone terraces is actively encouraged by the ministry as not only does this improve the land but the terraces force the farmer to employ contour ploughing which reduces soil erosion and increases the water retention capacity of the soil.

Ploughing with tractors is increasing but many farmers still use a horse-drawn plough for inaccessible areas and as land is fragmented this ploughing method is often more practical.

Fruit trees

The small farm areas in the upland regions are more suited to fruit trees as fragmented land does not affect production of fruits as much as cereals or vegetables.

An increasing trend in recent years has been the growing of stone-fruit trees such as peaches, plums and cherries in the upland areas with an annual rainfall of over 500 mm. This has been due to the more rapid returns for farmers of such trees — harvests and economic returns can be obtained from stone fruits after five years whereas it may take up to 10 years before a farmer receives benefits from olive trees.

Compared to 20 years ago, the area of stone-fruit trees under cultivation in the Ajloun and Salt areas has increased ten-fold while in the same region the increase in

olive production has only increased by three times in the same time period.

Olives, grapes

However, in areas where the annual rainfall is less than 400 mm, the ministry encourages olive and grape production which is best suited to such dry conditions. In spite of competition from imported olives, farmers have a monopoly on the olive market as the more acidic taste of locally produced olives is preferred by the Jordanians and both the olives and the olive oil is still a basic component of the country's diet.

Olive and grape seedlings are available at 25-30 per cent of the normal retail price from the Ministry of Agriculture stations in Baqa and Jerash where local varieties are grafted onto disease resistant foreign varieties.

To date approximately 55 per cent of the target area of 400,000 dunums has been successfully reclaimed through the implementation of the Highland Development Project, resulting not only in increased production but also social and economic improvements for the rural population.

The loans from the ACC enable farmers to build houses as well as improve their land which helps reduce the rural migration and support from the WFP has aided between 5 - 7,000 families in establishing farms.



A whole hillside developed under the Highland Development Project showing terraces and fruit trees with forest trees on the hilltops

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Bandar's logical step

IF THE recent dinner banquet hosted by the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Washington in honour of his Soviet counterpart is a harbinger of a Saudi-Soviet dialogue, it is good news. Let this latest development affecting the Middle East political scene be a worry to U.S. State Department officials and their bosses in the White House, for the Americans do in fact need an instant painful reminder of their biased policies against the Arabs.

For Saudi Arabia to establish diplomatic relations with Moscow at this stage, the Kingdom would not be only displaying outward confidence in its system of government and firm beliefs in a healthy international balance for the world. The Saudi move would mark a turning point in the history of the Middle East conflict, thereby increasing the chances of attaining a balanced formula for solving it in the near future.

Yes, Prince Bandar's gesture to veteran — and powerful — Soviet diplomat Anatoli Dobrynin should "worry" U.S. officials, coming as it is on the heels of the Saudi ambassador's warning that his country might turn to other suppliers for weapons after the Reagan administration had withdrawn from Congress a projected deal of Stinger missiles for Jordan and Saudi Arabia. But why should Washington protest any Arab action not to its liking? The U.S., considering its total bias in favour of Israel, is the last country in the world to claim monopoly or virtue. And nothing short of taking practical measures to clip America's wings in the Middle East can teach it the lesson it so badly needs to learn in dealing with the Arabs and in opposing their interests and rights.

Establishing Saudi-Soviet ties admittedly could not solve the problems in our area overnight; nor is it likely to bring about major changes immediately. But such a step has indeed become necessary in the light of America's direct or indirect attempts to undercut Arab moderates and what they stand for. Not only that, the logic of a Saudi-Soviet rapprochement should be but all too evident, and unmistakable, in the world's power politics of today.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Düstour: Common concerns

IN HIS speech delivered Monday before the Arab Chambers of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce, King Hussein expressed the nation's aspirations for a better future. In his speech, the King stressed the inevitability of Arab economic integration and joint Arab action to ensure that the Arab Nation remains free and strong. He pointed out that the economic challenge that confronts the Arab states is only part of a whole series of confrontation in the military, cultural and social fields.

These all form serious issues, as the King said, and have to be dealt with in a most objective manner because the present dangers threaten the Arab Nation's future stability and peace.

King Hussein was also careful to refer to Jordan's economic experience and its drive to strengthen its economic ties with other Arab states so as to enhance the nation's ability to confront challenges with confidence.

We hope that the delegates to the conference will be able to work within the context of the speech and try to find solutions to the many economic and political problems plaguing the nation.

Al Ra'i: Challenges to meet

KING HUSSEIN spoke Monday about Jordan's keenness on preserving and bolstering Arab solidarity. He put forth these facts and realities for the Arab Nation to heed:

1. The Arab Nation is now confronted with military, economic and cultural challenges which are of serious nature and our duty is to face them with determination.

2. The most serious challenges which the Arab Nation now faces lie in Israel's attempts to link Israeli economy with that of the occupied Arab territory. Jordan, which deeply understands the dimensions of these challenges, will continue to extend support and help to the people in the occupied Arab lands but the Arab Nation at large should realise these dangers and challenges and confront them.

3. Economic strength is not confined to development but also extends to the sense of belonging to the land.

4. Jordan believes in the inevitability of Arab economic integration which is the basis for achieving progress.

These are the facts which King Hussein put forth to the Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture; and we hope they will be duly taken into consideration by the delegates, who should reach proper solutions for handling the Arab Nation's issues.

Sawt Al Shaab: For Arab integration

IN A speech to the delegates taking part in the 28th conference of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, King Hussein stressed the need for achieving Arab economic integration. He said that absence of such integration has weakened our country's chances to develop its economic capabilities fully. He said that Jordan owns land, water and human resources but lacks the proper funds to finance agricultural projects and, therefore, has to import food.

In an age of world economic blocs, we feel that the Arabs should have a say, but they should first form a unified strength that can ensure a better future. King Hussein pointed out that Arab economic integration is inevitable and the Arabs have to co-ordinate their economic plans for the benefit of their future generations.

Jackson comes under heavy pro-Zionist fire

By Arthur Spiegelman
 Reuter

NEW YORK — Remarks by a political ally of Jesse Jackson praising Hitler are stirring new controversy over the black rights leader's drive for the presidency and raise doubts whether he can unite whites and blacks in a so-called "rainbow coalition."

As Mr. Jackson continues to draw record numbers of black votes in Democratic presidential primaries, media attention to his campaign has focused not on that accomplishment, but on what one of his allies is saying about Hitler and his comments "anti-Semitic overtones."

Editorial after editorial in leading newspapers has demanded that Mr. Jackson disassociate himself from black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan, 50-year-old head of the Nation of Islam.

Among politicians who have entered the controversy is Vice President George Bush who ac-

used Mr. Jackson and Mr. Farrakhan in a speech last week of injecting anti-Semitism into the campaign.

Mr. Jackson has disassociated himself with some of Mr. Farrakhan's comments but he says, "I have no moral right to bury someone with their eyes wide open."

Mr. Farrakhan is known for his fiery rhetoric, particularly in defence of Mr. Jackson.

In a speech on March 11, Mr. Farrakhan appeared to threaten with death the Washington Post reporter who quoted Mr. Jackson as describing Jews as "hymies" and New York as "hymietown."

Those comments by Mr. Jackson became a major issue. At first Mr. Jackson refused to admit using the phrases, then he said he had and apologised. Then he defended himself by saying even Jews referred to themselves as "hymies."

Mr. Farrakhan said Post reporter Milton Coleman, a black, was a traitor, a Judas and an Uncle

Tom. He warned, "one day soon we will punish you with death."

Speaking at his first press conference on Wednesday in a dozen years Mr. Farrakhan said Hitler was "wickedly great". He denied that he meant Mr. Coleman any harm, saying he held his life sacred.

From the start of his campaign Mr. Jackson accepted Mr. Farrakhan's help, using his men as his own and having Mr. Farrakhan address his rallies as a warm-up speaker.

Mr. Jackson convinced the black separatist who scorns American politics to register as a voter for the first time and took Mr. Farrakhan with him when he flew to Syria on the mission that successfully freed American airman Robert Goodman.

But Mr. Jackson's refusal to disown Mr. Farrakhan beyond saying he disagrees with his comments has led such newspapers as the Washington Post, the New York Times and the Philadelphia

Inquirer to chastise him severely.

For a long time in the campaign, the press seemed reluctant to criticise Mr. Jackson because, as many commentators now note, there was a fear of appearing anti-black by disparaging the first black ever to make a serious run for the presidency.

Mr. Farrakhan's "Hitler comments" provoked sharp anger in the U.S. Jewish community, which in the past has supported blacks for public office but which has been extremely cool to Mr. Jackson, primarily because of his Middle East stand.

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, a prominent U.S. Jewish leader, said, "Mr. Farrakhan has placed a storm cloud on Jesse Jackson's rainbow coalition and the result is a dark and deeply disturbing shadow over the American political scene."

Mr. Farrakhan's comments may have cost Mr. Jackson support in Tuesday's Pennsylvania primary in which he collected 75 per cent



Jackson in New York

of the black vote and four per cent of the white vote.

"The black vote would have been higher, but Farrakhan cost him maybe five per cent," a Mondale political aide said in private.

There has been criticism in the black community that too much attention is being paid to Mr. Farrakhan and that this is making voters unaware of Mr. Jackson's demands for social justice.

Mr. Jackson says, "there are extreme elements supporting everybody. You can only separate the sinner from the sin."

But as the Philadelphia Inquirer said in an editorial on Wednesday, "Mr. Jackson's public response has failed to satisfy many people and has raised questions as to how he, as a national leader, might handle other serious breaches."

Nicaragua views joint exercises as cover for invasion

By Mark Baillie
 Reuter

TEGUCIGALPA — The United States and Honduras started a round of military exercises last week, designed to keep leftist movements in Central America on edge, according to diplomatic and military sources.

But Nicaragua, claimed by the United States to be the source of most trouble in the region, sees the manoeuvres as a cover for a planned invasion of its territory.

Nicaragua's ambassador to Honduras, Edwin Zablah, told Reuters that material left over from previous joint exercises in Honduras last year, the largest operations ever staged by the U.S. in Central America, could be used to invade his country.

The exercises, dubbed Grenadine One, began on schedule despite a major reshuffle of the Honduran military hierarchy and the departure of its pro-

Washington Armed Forces commander, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez.

Gen. Alvarez, who resigned on March 31, said in a letter to the Honduran Congress he was quitting after high-ranking officers had asked him to step down on the grounds that they had lost confidence in his leadership.

Five other senior officers submitted their resignations after Gen. Alvarez stepped down.

Gen. Alvarez, a staunch anti-Communist, who favoured going to war with Nicaragua to topple its Leftist Sandinist government, appeared to have been ousted because of his political ambitions.

He was succeeded by the commander of the air force, Gen. Walter Lopez, the only top-ranking officer unaffected by the mass resignations. The Honduran Air Force is the strongest and most modern in Central America and has close links with the U.S. military.

President Robert Somoza Cordova assured Gen. Paul Gorman, the head of the U.S. South Command, during a recent stopover in Honduras the exercises would not be affected by changes in the high command. Honduras is America's closest ally in Central America.

In the build-up for Grenadine One, engineers and equipment have been pouring in to construct two airstrips, one near the border with Nicaragua and another across the border from the mountain strongholds of El Salvador's Leftist guerrillas.

In a prelude to the exercises, U.S. paratroopers flew direct from their home bases in five hours and landed on Honduran territory to beat back a mock invasion from Nicaragua.

From May 23, 1,000 U.S. combat troops, including paratroopers, and 1,600 Hondurans will stage counter-insurgency exercises along the Salvadorean and Nicaraguan frontiers.

Mr. Zablah said such intense activity indicated that preparations were being made for a U.S.-led invasion of Nicaragua. "The infrastructure is there, almost ready. Five hours here, half an hour more to Nicaragua," he said in an interview.

Diplomats said a spate of contradictory rumours exaggerating the size of U.S. forces in Honduras could have been deliberately spread to unnerve guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador and the Sandinists.

Grenadine One is on a much smaller scale than last year's Big Pine Two manoeuvres. However, informed military sources said it was part of a series of U.S. exercises projected to continue for five more years.

U.S. officials have said funds from Big Pine Two were used to build permanent military installations here and that the Reagan administration has plans to construct two huge ammunition



dumps in Honduras.

At the northern coastal base of Puerto Castillo, 125 U.S. special forces troops train Honduran and Salvadorean soldiers in counter-insurgency warfare.

President Somoza Cordova has said he also favours the establishment of a U.S. naval base in northern Honduras.

These developments have led government opponents to say the United States is preparing to retain a permanent military force in Honduras, the poorest country in Central America, and that the country is being converted into a puppet of Washington.

Such charges are denied by the government and United States.

Zimbabwe celebrates third birthday with little jubilation

By John Edlin
 Associated Press

HARARE — Africa's youngest nation, Zimbabwe, observes its fourth anniversary with little sign of the jubilation that signalled its birth on April 18, 1980.

Thousands of troops are waging a costly campaign against armed rebels in the hills, prairies and bush of Matabeleland province. It's the stronghold of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, who claims his supporters there are being murdered and maimed by government forces.

Southern Matabeleland, a sixth of this land-locked country, is in the third month of a dusk-to-dawn curfew as part of the crackdown on Ndebele dissidents. Three years of Africa-wide drought have seared the land, withered such staple crops as corn, decimated livestock herds and transformed one of black Africa's few food exporters into an importer.

Inflation, an enviable four per cent at independence, has surged to around 20 per cent while economic growth has plunged from seven per cent to zero — a belated casualty of global recession.

A grain drain continues, with about 1,000 whites — many of them managers, engineers, doc-

tors and artisans — leaving every month. They fear they have no secure future under the black socialist government, whose leaders waged a seven-year war to end nine decades of white-minority rule.

On the credit side, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, 60, fulfilled most promises made to his 7.5 million people during pre-independence elections in February 1980. After Britain arranged a constitutional accord and a cease-fire in the independence war of its last colony in Africa.

Health care is free for the majority of Zimbabweans, who earn below 150 Zimbabwe dollars (\$136.50) a month.

A minimum wage of 110 Zimbabwe dollars a month protects workers against exploitation, a characteristic of colonial rule when some farm labourers were paid as little as 20 Zimbabwe dollars (\$18.20) a month.

More than 30,000 previously landless peasant families have been settled on small holdings.

The brightest Zimbabwe success story is education, previously the right of whites but the privilege of only some blacks. School enrollment has swelled from 820,000 at independence to two million. About 2,000 new schools have been built since 1980.

Yet faced with a foreign debt of

2.3 billion Zimbabwe dollars (\$2.09 billion) — double the amount at independence, and expected to sap 30 per cent of projected export earnings in debt servicing this year — there will be little extravagance marking the fourth birthday on Wednesday.

Instead of the pomp pageantry that transformed white-ruled Rhodesia into black-governed Zimbabwe, the anniversary party will be observed with a few receptions, a state ball, political rallies and a series of soccer matches.

Conspicuously absent from public celebrations will be two former prime ministers and the black nationalist who, in the 1950s, first led the struggle for independence.

The last white premier, Ian Smith, 66, plans to spend the day quietly with his family at home. His successor, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, 59, remains in detention in Goromonzi prison near Harare after being arrested Oct. 31 for allegedly plotting against the government.

Joshua Nkomo, 66, leader of the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union, who was dismissed from the coalition government two years ago for allegedly plotting a coup, will be in London promoting his autobiography.

"I'll be holding my own private celebration," Mr. Nkomo told the Associated Press of his planned trip to Britain, where he spent several months in self-imposed exile last year. He fled his homeland claiming that Mr. Mugabe ordered troops to kill him during a sweep for rebels in Matabeleland.

Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe's political mentor in the 1950s and early 1960s, has repeatedly charged that government troops have waged a campaign of violence against his Ndebele supporters in Matabeleland since he was fired from the government.

Missionaries also claim that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Ndebeles have been slain, detained or tortured by army troops. But the government blames the rebels for the bloodshed.

The only other former prime minister still alive, New Zealand-born Garfield Todd (premier from 1953 to 1958), is to attend celebrations near his ranch in southern Zimbabwe.

Mr. Todd, once an adviser to Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe and hundreds of other Zimbabweans, detained under the Smith regime. But he was appointed a senator by the prime minister before independence.

As for others who starred in the drama leading to Zimbabwe's

independence:

— Ian Smith has remained in Zimbabwe since independence and is one of the most vocal critics of today's leaders, his foes in the war.

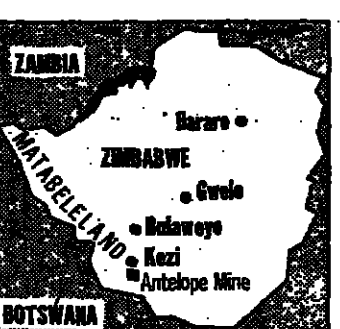
"What started out with great promise at the beginning is now a pretty depressing picture," Mr. Smith said in an interview, "The jewel of Africa — as so many spoke about what they inherited from us — is breaking down."

Mr. Smith said he believes Mr. Mugabe's avowed aim of a one-party state will inflame hostilities between his dominant Shona tribe and Mr. Nkomo's Ndebele supporters and discourage badly needed investment.

— Peter Walls, 57, dismissed as supreme military commander for criticising the government after independence, emigrated to South Africa, where he is an executive with a private security firm.

— The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, 63, the founder of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), was replaced by his protégé in the 1970s for alleged collaboration with the Smith regime. His own ZANU party failed to win a seat in parliament, and he currently lives in London.

— Lord Soames, 63, the last British governor, was appointed to supervise the transition to ind-



pendence after the December 1979 peace accord.

He returned to Britain a hero after the Union Jack was lowered for the last time here and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rewarded him with a cabinet post. But in a 1981 cabinet shuffle he lost his job as Tory leader in the House of Lords. Since then he has concentrated mainly on business interests.

— Hector MacDonald, 68, Mr. Smith's last chief justice, left the post after independence to settle in Cape Town. Mr. MacDonald, who at independence formally transformed the instruments of power, refuses to talk about his homeland.

"I'm leading a very relaxed life, enjoy bowls and bridge," he said. "I have no serious occupation at all."

Tamil separatists escalate battle in northern Sri Lanka

By Stephen R. Wilson
 Associated Press

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka — Tamil extremists have unleashed a new wave of assassinations, fire bombings and ambushes to press their demand for a separate state on this northern peninsula.

Their attacks and the retort by Sinhalese troops have raised fears that this tea-growing island republic is heading for a repeat of the nationwide ethnic bloodbath that claimed hundreds of lives last July.

"It's like a boulder coming down a mountain. No one can stop it," said Gamin Navarane, editor of the weekly Saturday review newspaper in this Tamil city. "We are headed for a catastrophe."

At least 41 people have died in the past three weeks of violence in the Jaffna district about 310 kilometres north of the capital Colombo.

Suspected Tamil militants known as "Tigers" have gunned down eight people — Sinhalese police, military men and civilians — since late last month.

In the past week, they wounded nine soldiers in a bomb attack on an army convoy, torched a Sinhalese school, firebombed a Buddhist temple and police station

and attacked government offices. Government troops, mostly Sinhalese, have shot dead 33 people and wounded dozens. Some of the casualties have been bystanders. Residents said vengeful troops also burned dozens of Tamil-owned shops.

Curfews were imposed last Tuesday.

Tamils claim they have been victims of discrimination in jobs, education and language policies by Sinhalese-dominated governments since the former British colony of Ceylon gained independence in 1948.

Tamils, mostly Hindus of South Indian origin, make up 18 per cent of Sri Lanka's 15 million people. Twelve per cent live in the Jaffna region, where they dominate, and many hope to win an independent homeland called "Eelam."

Sinhalese, mostly Buddhists, represent 74 per cent of the population. They oppose any partition, saying the country is already too small, and fear Indian domination of a separate Tamil state.

President Junius R. Jayewardene, a Sinhalese, says he will never allow the country to be divided. He charged last week that the violent separatists were trying to incite a "Communist revolution."

The ambush slaying of 13 gov-

ernment troops by Tiger activists in Jaffna last July 23 triggered days of nationwide rioting by Sinhalese mobs. At least 400 Tamils were beaten, hacked or burned to death and 130,000 left homeless.

Government officials say the Tigers' latest attacks are aimed at provoking similar anti-Tamil violence in the south to tie down security forces there and give them a chance to take control of Jaffna in the north.

"I have no doubt in my mind that the terrorists are trying to ensure that July 23 is repeated," said Lalith Athulthumudali, who was appointed to the new post of national security minister last month with the directive to put down the extremists.

So far there has been no Sinhalese backlash, but one diplomatic source in Colombo said, "it could happen again and it could come very suddenly."

"The big fear is that if there is a repeat of July, it could lose its communal tone and become an economic war between haves and have-nots," said the source.

The latest violence also has strained Colombo's relations with India, just 29 kilometres across the water at the nearest point. Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa has cited a report in the respected India Today news



Junius Jayewardene

magazine as proof that Tiger extremists are being trained in guerrilla camps in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu, home of 50 million Indian Tamils. India has denied it.

Colombo began asking residents this month to donate money to a new "national defence fund" to guard the country's palm-fringed shores against a claimed

threat from India. Some political leaders in Tamil Nadu, whose people share a common language, religion and culture with Jaffna Tamils, have demanded Indian military intervention in Sri Lanka.

Last week, Sri Lanka imposed a virtual naval blockade of its northern maritime boundary to halt the alleged shunting of arms and men and small boat across the Palk strait.

Mr. Athulthumudali, New to New Delhi Thursday for talks with Indian leaders on the dispute.

"Those students we have arrested have told us they expect Indian support," said Frank Desilva, Jaffna's deputy inspector general of police. "They would have to land like marines. The military is ready for it. Their chances would be remote without support from south India."

The Sri Lankan army has 11,000 men, but the exact number of Tiger extremists is not known. Some sources here say the number of hard-core guerrillas runs in the hundreds, while India Today reported that 2,000 armed men are ready for battle and another 2,000-3,000 trained fighters are waiting for arms shipments.

Mr. Jayewardene said the militants are backed by "international terrorist organisations" which he did not name.

Militant feeling is especially strong among students at Jaffna University.

"For a long time the students and public followed methods of non-violence but these didn't give us any results and did not create the slightest impression on the government," said V.S. Srikantharaj, 23-year-old Student Assembly president.

"We therefore lost confidence in all non-violent means and have been forced to armed resistance," he said.

One young and eager potential Tamil warrior is 22-year-old Christopher Kamal Andreeng whose family's home outside Colombo was burned and looted by Sinhalese mobs last July.

He now lives in a fly-ridden refugee camp here, sharing a 14-by-10-foot room of an abandoned medical college with 20 other displaced Tamils. They sleep on paper-thin mats on the concrete floor.

"We will have a separate nation. Only that hope is keeping us alive today," he said. "The only solution is violence."

"For now I'm looking after my parents and sister. But I am in touch with the Tigers, and when the time comes I will join with them."

هكذا صحت الامر

ORIGIN OF WORDS

Every word was once a poem; Each began as a picture.

ALOOF: sailor's term
The Hollanders passed along to English many words that have to do with ships and with the sea. Aloof is made up of a forwards, and, apparently, the Dutch word loef, the equivalent of English nautical term luff which is used in ordering the steersman to turn the head of the ship into the wind and thus "steer clear off" the shore towards which the boat is moving. So when you are acting aloof, you are "steering clear off" your fellowmen.

BANDIT: under summons
A bandit is "banned" or outlawed. The word comes originally from the Germanic root bann, meaning "a summons, proclamation." This entered late Latin as bannum which meant "to proclaim," and then was absorbed into Italian as bandito, or "outlawed"; that is, a proclamation against something. Old English already had the word as bann, "command, interdiction." So when anyone was put under a ban, he was told he couldn't do something. This meaning is implied in bandit, and also is involved in the word banish. With the ban of marriage, we turn to the original meaning of "proclamation."

TURKEY: So named by error
When early settlers arrived in America, they saw a wild fowl that reminded them of the turkey-cocks and turkey-hens that they had seen in Europe. That is, the guinea fowl of turkey. So they named these strange American fowl "turkeys," and this name turkey appears as early as 1607 in the writings of Captain John Smith. Later on, it was discovered that the American variety was an entirely different species, but Americans still call them turkeys just the same.

SAVAGE: forest dweller
We move from the Latin silva, "forest," and silvaticus, also silvaticus "(man) of the forest" through the Old French sauvage to the English word savage. The dwellers in towns looked upon the "men of the woods" as wild men and so the word savage gradually took on its present-day meanings of brutality and cruelty.

— Ahmad Jaber

'Even Americans do not understand the Electoral College'

By Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
THE ELECTORAL College has long been a veritable appendix in the body politic. It distorts the popular vote. It is impossible to explain to foreigners. Even Americans don't understand it.

President Jimmy Carter, in advocating a constitutional amendment "to provide for direct popular election of the president," offered only one reason for abolition of the Electoral College, but this was a powerful one. The proposed amendment, he said, "will ensure that the candidate chosen by the voters actually becomes president. Under the Electoral College, it is always possible that the winner of the popular vote will not be elected." This happened, he said, in 1824, 1876 and 1888. A small shift of votes in two states, he added, might have elected the popular-vote loser in 1976.

This is really part of a more fundamental argument. We have accepted the one-man, one-vote principle in legislative elections. Does not equity require that this same principle extend to presidential elections? Under the Electoral College system, with the winner-take-all rule, each state casts a unit vote for the winner even if the win is by a single vote. This, it may be said, does more than disenfranchise those who voted for the loser.

It is, as Senator Thomas Hart Benton put it in 1824, "not a case

of votes lost, but of votes taken away, added to those of the majority, and given to a person to whom the minority is opposed." In a fair system surely every person's vote should have equal weight, and every vote should count.

The direct popular election of presidents, it is further contended, would revitalize the political parties. It would give Republicans an incentive to get out the vote in Georgia and Democrats an incentive to get out the vote in Vermont. It would shake up one-party states, re-invigorate party competition, reduce the power of sectionalism in politics and combat voter apathy.

Then there is the problem of the "faithless elector" — the fellow who is sent to the Electoral College to cast his vote for one person and then casts it for another. This has happened a few times, could happen again and might change the result of a close election. Senator Robert Dole of Kansas (the Republican vice presidential candidate in 1976) was quoted as saying "just after the election, we were shopping, not shopping but looking around for electors to see if we could negotiate with two or three."

In that connection one might as well nail the myth, much cherished by non-historians, that the Founding Fathers intended the electors to be free agents. The preponderance of evidence, as Lucius

Wilmerding Jr. pointed out more than 20 years ago, is that the Founding Fathers expected the Electoral College to execute the popular will. Abolishing the Electoral College would obviously solve the problem of the faithless elector.

All this sounds plausible enough. But there are arguments on the other side. The problem of the faithless elector could be simply solved by abolishing the Electoral College while retaining the electoral vote and the unit vote. This was the amendment recommended by Nicholas Katzenbach when he was President Johnson's attorney general and formally offered by Senator Sam Ervin in 1970.

As for the revitalization of political parties, opponents argue that direct presidential elections, on the contrary, would speed up the fragmentation of the party system. The Electoral College discourages ideological third parties; for, unless splinter movements have a solid geographical base, they cannot expect to win electoral votes. The direct election would undoubtedly bring out independent candidacies and single-issue parties.

Opponents argue further that the direct election is most unlikely ever to produce a majority victory — a prospect implicitly conceded by the run-off provision in a recent direct-election amendment proposal. If no candidate gets more

than 40 per cent of the vote, the amendment would have two top candidates fight it out in a second round.

The prospect would seem either a succession of presidents denied by not much more than 40 per cent of the voters or else a succession of double national elections — in which case the final prize might often go to the person who came in second the first time. Would either provide the mandate to sustain any effective presidency?

In addition, direct elections raise a nasty recount problem. Suppose the leading candidate receives 39.8 per cent of the popular vote, as Lincoln did in 1860; or suppose the contest is as close as Kennedy v. Nixon in 1960, where 118,000 votes (out of 68.5 million cast) separated the contenders. Under the Electoral College, recounts are confined to one or two hotly contested states. The direct election would require a nationwide recount, with protests and counter-protests, while the world waited for weeks or months to find out who won.

As for President Carter's two second-choice presidents, two of his cases — in 1824 and 1876 — had little to do with the Electoral College. Eighteen-twenty-four is no test of the present system since that system did not exist in 1824, when there were no parties, no popular vote in six states and no unit electoral vote in six others. In

any event, it was the House of Representatives, not the Electoral College, that put in John Quincy Adams over Andrew Jackson. In 1876 Samuel Tilden had a majority in the Electoral College; it was a rigged electoral commission that put in Rutherford B. Hayes.

In short, there has been only one occasion in American history where the electoral college denied the popular-vote winner the presidency. This was in the dead heat election of 1888, when neither candidate received a majority and the gap between them was 91,000 votes.

One instance in nearly 200 years hardly seems enough to justify a drastic alteration of the system, especially if the proposed alteration might very well, as already noted, produce second-choice presidents instead. If it really seems vital to guard against this danger, it may be easily done within the Electoral College system by assigning the winner of the national popular vote a bonus electoral vote from each state.

This does not, however, meet the equity point. The Electoral College was originally intended to give disproportionate protection to small states through the provision that the number of each state's electors equal the number in the congressional delegation, thereby awarding every state, regardless of size, an extra two electors. Since Alaska has just as

many senators as California, though California has 60 times its population, this confers a slight small-state benefit in the Electoral College.

As it has worked out, however, the Electoral College probably gives special weight to large swing states and therefore to minorities that may hold the balance of power in such states. If California's 47 votes or New York's 36 votes are at stake under a winner-take-all system, candidates will spend more time in California and New York than in Alaska. They will be forced to acquaint themselves with urban problems and to pay attention to local minorities.

If one looks at the Electoral College alone, this weighting in favour of large states does seem inequitable. If one looks at the complex balance of the whole constitutional system, one wonders. Perhaps overrepresentation of large states in the presidential process is a necessary offset to their underrepresentation in the Senate. It may be why presidential government has been historically more responsive than Congress to the needs of a heterogeneous society. Should an abstract standard of equity require the abolition of large-state advantage in presidential elections, then surely it requires the abolition of small-state advantage in the composition of the Senate, where one

million people in Alaska, Wyoming and Vermont have as many senators as 50 million in California, New York and Pennsylvania.

If we are not to upset the subtle balance of the unwritten Constitution, let us be equitable across the board — and end the procedure that gives Alaska and California an equal number of senators. As Sen. John F. Kennedy said in opposing the Lodge-Gossett amendment in the 1950s, "We are talking about... a whole solar system of governmental powers. If it is proposed to change the balance of power of one of the elements of the solar system, it is necessary to consider the others." In short, the question of the direct popular election of the president is a good deal more difficult than it seems at first glance.

Dr. Schlesinger was for many years professor of history at Harvard University and from 1961 through 1964 served as special assistant to President John F. Kennedy. More recently he was Albert Schweitzer Professor of the Humanities at the City University of New York. He is the winner of Pulitzer Prizes in history and biography. This article has been abridged with permission from The Wall Street Journal and The Asian Wall Street Journal (c) 1977, by Dow Jones and Company, Inc.

Sri Lanka is a long distance from nature-preserving Buddhism

The religion of Buddhism offers profound insight into the links between humans and their environment. Yet Buddhism Sri Lanka suffers grave environmental degradation. Can new laws reconcile modern Sri Lanka with the environmental lessons of its religion?

By Malika Wasinganandara

COLOMBO — Sri Lanka is a nation of Buddhism and a grave environmental problem. The government is struggling to repair environmental damage, to reconcile its policies with a religion which was 2,500 years ahead of its time in environmental thinking.

The Buddhist ethic which moulded Sri Lankan society is explicit about the relationship between living beings and their environment. In one of his religious discourses, the 'Agganasutta', the Buddha explains the links between human psychology and evolution in the natural environment: change in one produces a change in the other. Another discourse, the 'Anuttaranikaya', links environmental and moral deterioration.

Yet today, government corporations all over the country pollute and destroy in a singularly un-Buddhist fashion. Alkaline discharges from a paper factory at Embilipitiya are poisoning the Walawe River. Further east a similar plant has killed a lagoon which

permeated the old village communities. Sri Lankan society was naturally conservationist until the advent of the British. Through their Waste Lands Ordinance they dispossessed the peasants of their lands and razed the hillsides of trees in order to grow tea. Since then, cash crops, commercialisation, industrialisation, urbanisation and population pressure have resulted in growing environmental destruction.

Has Buddhism influenced the modern Sri Lankan approach to environmental protection? At first glance it may appear that there has been a radical break with the past: development is menacing Sri Lanka's natural heritage.

Examples of industrial pollution abound. In 1982/83 thousands of dead fish washed up on the banks of the Kelani River, which passes by Colombo. They died from a decrease in oxygen levels caused by industrial effluent flushed into the river. Among the culprits were a number of publicly owned organisations, including the Colombo Municipality, which unloads 77 per cent of its untreated sewage into the Kelani.

The Sapugaskande oil refinery has caused acid rain. Chlorine from Paranthan Chemicals leaches into surrounding waters. A

fertiliser-mixing firm just outside Colombo stacks its raw materials in the yard under canvas, and has polluted 60 per cent of the wells in the area. The construction of badly planned tourist complexes in areas like Negombo and Hikkaduwa has increased coastal erosion. Raw sewage from the hotels is polluting the seaside with disease-producing bacteria. A moratorium on further construction in these areas is in effect.

Because of these and many other instances of environmental abuse, Sri Lankans have begun to search for an ethic which will reconcile economic expansion and ecological balance. They are looking to their Buddhist roots for a profound conservationist consciousness.

Thus, for example, the 1978 Constitution guarantees the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment in Article (27 (14)). Article 28 (7) makes every Sri Lankan a conservationist, duty bound to protect nature and its riches.

A Central Environmental Authority and an Urban Development Authority have been established. Coastal conservation and forest protection laws are now on the statute books. It has been

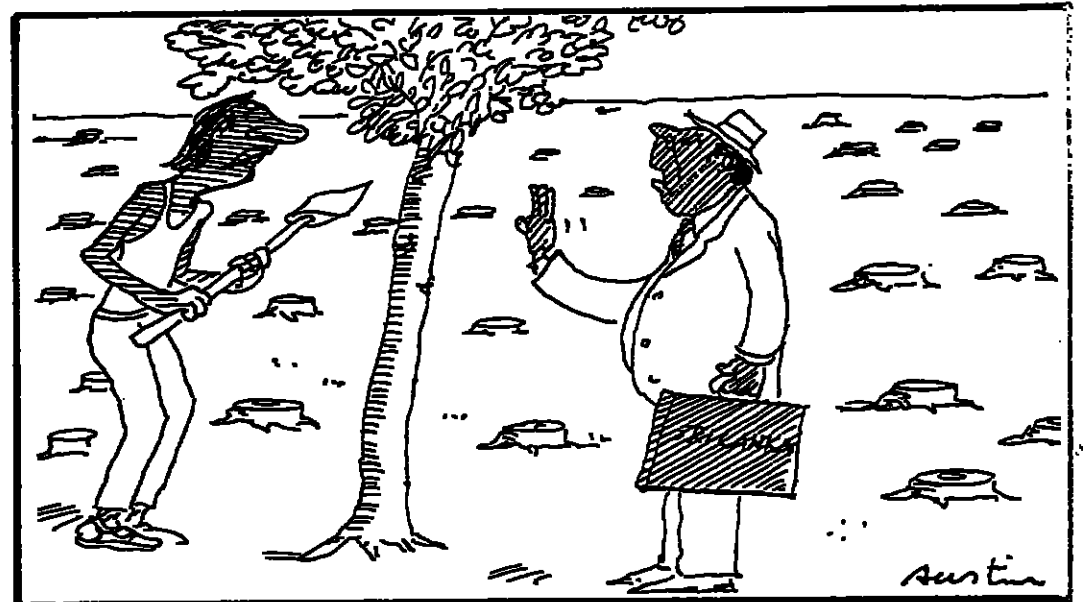
mandatory for all developers to have their plans approved before construction.

Officials expect to reforest the upper reaches of the Mahaweli within the next five years. Four large national parks and several protected areas totalling 190,000 hectares (469,000 acres) will be reserved in compensation for forest lost along the river. All parks and protected areas are being connected by jungle corridors to allow animals to seek food and obtain water in the dry season.

Since fuelwood in Mahaweli will be in short supply, community woodlots and timber plantations are being planned. The Forestry Department, the State Plantations Corporation, non-governmental

organisations and settlers are involved in the programme. Various incentives will be offered to encourage the settlers to grow their own fuelwood.

What would be Buddha say if he were alive in Sri Lanka today? Perhaps he would be heartened by the measures which the country is now taking. — Earthscan feature



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Lendl overwhelms Leconte in Monte Carlo Grand Prix

MONTE CARLO (R) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia started slowly, but soon overwhelmed French number two Henri Leconte 6-4, 6-0 in the first round of the Monte Carlo Open Tennis Tournament Tuesday.

Lendl, buoyed by his weekend victory in Luxembourg and ranked second in the world, trailed 4-1 in the first set but then reeled off 11 games in a row to secure his second round place.

The win took him one round further than last year when he crashed at the first hurdle against Shlomo Glickstein. It was also revenge for two defeats at the hands of Leconte last year.

"It was satisfying. I wasn't hitting too many spectacular shots, but I wasn't missing any, and that's always good," Lendl said.

But while Lendl was happy with his first outing on clay since the French Open last June, it was a dismal day for fellow seeds Jose Higueras of Spain and Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina.

Higueras, the fifth seed, was beaten by injury — an infected hand and a splinter embedded in his thigh, while seventh-seeded Clerc was dispatched 6-2, 6-4 by Sweden's Henrik Sundstrom, runner-up to Ecuador's Andres Gomez in the Nice Open final two days ago.

Other seeds fared better. American Jimmy Arias, seeded third, played despite a knee injury and beat Sweden's Jan Gunnarsson 7-5, 6-0, winning 13 games in succession.

Gomez, seeded sixth, overcame Italy's Claudio Panata 6-3, 6-0, while Argentina's Guillermo Vilas, seeded eighth, swept aside Fernando Luna of Spain 6-2, 6-1.

Lendl joked that his win Tuesday might persuade Czechoslovakia to include him in their Davis Cup team against France.

"Now I've won against someone from France I might have a chance," said Lendl, out of favour at home since he played an exhibition match in South Africa.

"I was disappointed not to be asked to play before, but I think

I've got over it. I don't want to be involved in it (the argument) anymore. If I'm not selected this time, it's doubtful I'll ever be selected again."

He said he was glad to have the chance of four or five hours practice Monday — a facility denied him by rain last year — and added: "He (Leconte) has beaten me on a hard court indoors and on a clay court. But he started missing and making a few mistakes."

Leconte took the game to Lendl bravely but let a critical chance slip by when he missed a shot to break his opponent's service and take a 5-3 lead in the opening set.

Lendl's compatriot Pavel Slozil took the place vacated by the injured Higueras against Roberto Arguello of Argentina, a semifinalist in Nice last weekend, but was beaten 6-4, 6-3.

Vilas, another victorious Arg-

entine, said he had played against medical advice after pulling a muscle in his right side. "I think I played well. I played like I wanted to play," he said.

In Monday's first round match defending champion Mats Wilander outduelled his practice partner, fellow Swede Joakim Nystrom.

The second-seeded Wilander, who led the 1983 Grand Prix standings, trailed 4-2 in the first set but overhauled his blond compatriot to win 6-4, 6-2.

Earlier Brian Gottfried gave a set away to fellow-American Aaron Krickstein, an opponent half his age, but drew on his experience to change the pattern of the game and win 3-6, 6-2, 6-0.

The Wilander-Nystrom duel was fought from the baseline, each plugging away with double-fisted backhands and seldom venturing towards the net.

It was a match with little dramatic turbulence as the placid Mediterranean, the backdrop to the tennis at the Monte Carlo Country Club.

Evert Lloyd claims title for 7th time

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd won the Hilton Head Island international women's tennis tournament for the seventh time Monday.

Lloyd, the top seed, beat unseeded West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch 6-2, 6-3 in the final which had been postponed on Sunday because of heavy rain.

An unpredictable, swirling wind made for difficult playing conditions and both Lloyd and Kohde-Kilsch made several unforced errors in trying to compensate for it.

"The wind was strange," Lloyd said. "It was not predictable at all."

It was not with you on one side and against you on another. It circulated around."

The first four games of the match went against service. Lloyd won the next four games as Kohde-Kilsch continued to have problems with her service.

The West German held service for the first time in the opening game of the second set but from 2-2 Lloyd moved up a gear and won the next three games.

Kohde-Kilsch saved three match points in the next game to pull back to 3-5, but she was only delaying the inevitable. Lloyd took the title on her first match point of the next game.

"You fight and fight but she eventually makes you lose concentration and she makes all the points," said a disappointed Kohde-Kilsch.

Judge refuses women's request for Olympic races

LOS ANGELES (R) — A judge rejected a request by 82 leading women athletes to include women's 5,000 and 10,000 metre races in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

A spokeswoman for the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC) said after the judge's ruling Monday that Olympic rules could not be changed so quickly.

The athletes, in a suit filed on their behalf by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), had argued the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and other sports groups had engaged in sex discrimination by arranging 5,000 and 10,000 metre events for men but not for women.

Judge David Kenyon denied the women's request for a preliminary injunction, saying although the games were clearly a sexist event at their inception, there had been moves towards change in recent years.

The athletes named in the suit included Mary Decker of the United States, Greta Raftis of Norway, Wendy Sly and Ruth Smith of Britain and Lisa Martin of Australia.

The athletes also included Uta Luytjes of West Germany, Ann Ich-Lori of France, Paula Pick of Canada, Lorraine Moller and Christine Munro of New Zealand and

Magda Hans of Belgium. ACLU lawyers said they would not discuss their reaction to the ruling until they studied the judge's opinion further.

A spokeswoman for the LAOOC, which was also named in the suit, said: "We don't want to say we're pleased, because we're very sympathetic to women's rights."

But, she said, changes in Olympic rules could not be made overnight and the courts were not the right forum for achieving those changes.

The suit accused the athletic organisations of engaging in what it called the most elemental form of gender-based discrimination and of violating constitutional equal rights and international human rights.

In another ruling concerning the Olympic Games, Judge Consuelo Marshall Monday denied a request by a professional U.S. football player and world class sprinter, Willie Gault, to be allowed to compete in Los Angeles.

Gault, 23, who plays football for the Chicago Bears, said after being told of the judge's refusal to grant a temporary restraining order against the IOC and other athletic bodies which have barred him from amateur events: "I have't thrown in the towel."

South Korea, Kuwait draw in Olympic soccer

SINGAPORE (AP) — South Korea and Kuwait fought to a scoreless draw Tuesday night in the pre-Olympic Asia-Oceania soccer qualifying round.

Test teams are battling for three berths at the Los Angeles Olympics in a 22-match series that ends April 29.

Kuwait, one of the pre-tournament favourites among sportswriters here, had to struggle hard to hold the Koreans, playing their first match in the tournament. Kuwait had beaten Bahrain in the opening match on Saturday.

The Koreans made use of the fine weather to set a fast pace before 20,000 spectators. Korean striker Kim Jong-Boo's shot into the goal in the 25th minute.

After the interval, Kuwait came storming back, but striker Faisal Ali Al Dakheel's ambitious shot from 35 metres hit the right upright and bounced back into play.

Kuwait goalkeeper Sameal Sameer dived full length in the 73rd minute to push away a 15-metre direct kick by Korean striker Choi Soon-Ho.

Korea plays Bahrain and Kuwait meets New Zealand on Thursday.

Britain's Smith wins Boston Marathon

BOSTON (R) — Britain's Geoff Smith, a former fireman who needed his first marathon victory to have a chance to run in the Olympics, won the 88th Boston Marathon Monday by a wide margin as he thrived in cold, wet and windy conditions.

Smith pulled away from the nearly 7,000 strong field soon after the start and steadily built up a commanding lead as drenching rains, frigid temperatures and strong headwinds kept his challengers well at bay.

The 30-year-old runner from Liverpool said he was confident he would now be named to the British Olympic team after winning in an official time of two hours 10 minutes and 34 seconds.

No one else was in sight. More than four minutes later American Gerry Vanesse crossed the finish to take second place in 2:14.48. Domingo Tibaduzza of Colombia was third in 2:15.40.

New Zealand's Lorraine Moller caught her fellow countrywoman Allison Roe on Boston's famed 'Heartbreak Hill' — the series of steep inclines some 17 miles (27 km) into the race — and then cruised to victory in the women's competition in 2:29.28.

Moller's time comfortably qualified her for the New Zealand team taking part in the Los Angeles Summer Games.

Marie-Louise Hamrin of Sweden was second, in 2:36.03, followed by Sissel Grottenberg of Norway in 2:37.11.

With most of the world's top marathoners skipping Boston to concentrate on Olympic training, Smith was the pre-race favourite

having made the fastest marathon debut ever in New York last October, taking second place in 2:09.08.

Barely winded, Smith was defiant in his post-race press conference, saying he should be the man to beat in Los Angeles.

"It should impress the (British) officials," he said.

Four-time Boston marathon winner Bill Rodgers had earlier correctly predicted Smith would go out in front early in the 26 mile, 385 yard (42.195 km) race.

"But," he cautioned, "Geoff had better be certain to pace himself well and have enough and have enough through the final stages to finish strong."

Smith raced as though local hero Rodgers was his coach, though his performance was well off American Alberto Salazar's world record of 2:08.51.

At 15.5 miles (25 km), a radio report from the pace car crackled, "no one in sight," when asked who was behind Smith.

"After the first mile, which I timed in four and a half minutes, I noticed I was out in front of everyone and decided it was just a case of remaining in control of myself," said Smith, who is an undergraduate student at Providence College in Rhode Island.

"I feel I could have shaved a few minutes off the timing with better weather. I was confident from the start. This was very much like New York."

"It felt good out there, very similar to New York, except in New York we had tailwinds and today I battled headwinds."

Smith took the lead right after

the start and was followed closely by Ethiopian Arega Abreha. A pack of five other runners, led by Japan's Shinobu Murakoshi, ran just 10 yards (metres) back of Smith through the first six miles (9.6 km).

After 10.5 miles (16.8 km), Smith had opened a 500 yard (metres) lead over a group that included Denmark's Keld Johansen and Tibaduzza. From there he was never challenged.

Roe, meanwhile, also had a commanding lead at the 15.5 mile (25 km) mark, with officials reporting that no woman was near her. "No one in sight behind Roe," the pace car said.

As Roe headed into 'Heartbreak Hill' — the steep stretch that has proved the undoing of many previous leaders — the rain diminished momentarily and Moller made her charge.

Roe noticeably slowed her pace, and Moller, who crept within 15 yards (metres) on the first of three major inclines, passed her countrywoman on the second.

"I knew that I had it won after 'Heartbreak'," Moller told a press conference.

She said she was not worried that Roe would open too great a lead through the early stages.

"People (spectators) advised me all along the way that Allison was just a bit in front. I know her well enough to know how to pace myself and caught her," she said.

More than 35 minutes after Moller crossed the line, Roe had still not finished.

Like the other New Zealanders competing here, Moller and Roe were both attempting to make their country's Olympic team.

Budd aims to compete in Summer Olympics

LONDON (AP) — Zola Budd, the South African-born runner, who made her track debut as a British subject last weekend, definitely aims to compete for her new country in this summer's Olympic Games, officials said Monday.

But even if not selected, they said, the 17-year-old runner will make her career in Britain.

"If Miss Budd is selected for Los Angeles, she has said she will run for Britain with honour," said Nigel Cooper, secretary of the British Amateur Athletics Board (BAAB).

"If not, she has said she will accept the decision because this year's Olympics do not figure that strongly in her long-term plans," he told the Associated Press.

Cooper's remarks followed the first official meeting between British track and field bosses and the 17-year-old middle distance runner since her arrival here March 24.

Accompanied by her parents and coach, Peter Labuschagne, Budd spent 30 minutes at BAAB headquarters in London discussing her sporting ambitions as a

British citizen. "She told us she wants to gain top class opposition and spoke of a long-term commitment to athletics in this country," said Cooper.

In her first race in Britain at the weekend, Budd swept to victory over 3,000 metres in a routine league meet at Dartford in Kent.

Budd's presence in the race, running as a guest for her new British club, Aldershot, Farnham and District, attracted an audience of more than 5,000 including dozens of international reporters and cameramen.

Mapping out her pre-Olympic programme, Cooper said Budd would next compete in a 1,500 metre event at Crawley on Saturday.

Boxers to wear headgear in Olympics

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Boxers in the Olympics this summer must wear protective headgear, a first for the games, it was announced Monday.

The requirement, strongly advocated by the United States and some other nations, was unanimously approved by a vote of 36

members of the International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) executive committee during weekend meetings in Los Angeles.

The use of headgear by American amateurs in U.S. bouts earlier had been made mandatory by the U.S. Amateur Boxing Federation.

"Running over 1,500 metres will give her speed and sharpen her up for the longer distance," Cooper said.

The fastest woman in the world over 3,000 metres, Budd emigrated to Britain because her racially segregated homeland is barred from all major international track and field events.

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W.Germans end squabbles before French match

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — The West German soccer team aim to put their squabbles behind them when they meet France in a friendly in Strasbourg Wednesday.

National coach Jupp Derwall said after talks with his squad

which trained here before leaving for Strasbourg that he has given up attempts to introduce zonal marking on his defence.

"The players will be given an opponent to mark," he said. "That was what made us strong and basically I knew we would have to go

back to it sooner or later."

Team sources said Derwall had appealed to the squad to end their bickering and show the unity and spirit which helped them to win the World Cup twice and the European Championship three times.

The match will be West Germany's last international before they begin the defence of their European crown in France in June.

The sources said before Derwall's 'clear the air' meeting that several players were not speaking to each other.

Derwall, heavily criticised in the West German media for the team's recent lack of enterprise, has also been the target for criticism from former internationals.

Derwall said the team must ignore any hostility and support Schumacher. "Whoever is not ready to put up with this should go home now," he said.



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Poles ordered to improve industrial performance

WARSAW (R) — Three Polish communist leaders have criticised industrial managers for producing shoddy goods, awarding excessive wage rises and permitting idleness and absenteeism, the official press said Tuesday.

Party leader Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski, chief cabinet economist Mr. Zbigniew Messner and deputy prime minister Mr. Zbigniew Szajda told managers summoned to a special meeting in Warsaw that their performance this year had been inadequate.

The criticisms, reported on the front pages of major newspapers, were some of the most severe directed at executives by the government, which has recently said exports of manufactured goods must rise if Poland is to repay its \$28 billion foreign debt.

Mr. Szajda told managers of more than 50 companies from across Poland, who were brought Monday to the palace of the council of ministers in the capital: "Many enterprises carry on a sort of pay race, while displaying no interest in improving the organisation and atmosphere of work, or the embarrassingly low level of automation and use of robots."

Large pay rises in the 1980-81 era of the now-outlawed Solidarity labour movement lay behind a sharp increase in Poland's inflation rate, which economists said was still running at almost 30 per cent last year.

Mr. Jaruzelski criticised the managers for failing to stop a big rise in shop-floor absenteeism, which he said was paradoxically coupled with an increase in payments for overtime work.

"The permanently low and, in some enterprises, the deteriorating quality of production constitutes another gross dilemma," the minister added.

Mr. Jaruzelski, who set in motion an ambitious reform programme after declaring martial law in December 1981 and suppressing Solidarity, said recovery from the economic crisis required increased work discipline, better conservation of raw materials and intensified use of advanced technology.

The government newspaper Rzeczpospolita said recently the new programme, which stresses decentralised management and more pay for better work, had begun to lose popular backing.

"Exactly when the erosion of public support for the reform began is difficult to say," it said. "Anyway, popularly held beliefs, as revealed in polls, hold that, apart from raising prices, the reform has produced nothing."

Employers, IG Metall talks fail

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — Talks between West Germany's biggest trade union and employers aimed at averting a national strike over shorter working hours broke down Tuesday employers association leader Mr. Wolfram Thiele said.

Both sides had billed the talks on the issue of a 35-hour week as a final bid to seek a negotiated settlement.

After three months of fruitless negotiations, leaders of the IG Metall metalworkers Union agreed in Frankfurt 10 days ago to make one last effort to reach agreement.

The 2.5-million member union is pushing for a five-hour reduction in the working week with no loss of pay, a demand the employers have rejected.

Although there were no signs of

compromise at the start of Tuesday's session, both sides said they were ready to talk into the night if necessary.

IG Metall leader Mr. Hans Mayr told reporters "there are unfortunately no great prospects" for an agreement.

Employers representing the metal, engineering and automobile industry have offered to talk about more flexible hours.

The union has said the 35-hour week could be achieved in stages over a period of several years. Employers have offered the

union a 3.3 per cent pay rise and an early retirement scheme.

Print union offers backing

The militant IG Druck and Papier print union, which stopped most national newspapers with a one day strike last Friday, said it was considering further disruptions at selected targets in support of the 35-hour week.

But its leaders have now said they are ready to negotiate a shorter working week without increasing employers' costs.

IG Metall believes the 35-hour week would go a long way towards creating jobs for some of West Germany's 2.4 million unemployed (9.6 per cent of the working population), but it is mindful of the fact that it fought and lost a strike over shorter working hours in 1978.

Opinion polls commissioned by the employers suggest that union members favouring a strike are in the minority, with others unwilling to risk their jobs over the issue.

Forecast pressures union

With the government firmly lined up behind the employers' view that a strike over working hours would wreck economic recovery, further pressure on the union came Monday from the country's leading economic research institutes.

In a report for the government, they forecast accelerating growth in the economy this year but warned that the demand for a 35-hour week posed "the most acute and significant risk."

S. Arabia adjusts oil products pricing formula

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia has settled on a competitive formula for pricing its refined oil products exports and anticipates a rapid move towards full capacity operation in its export refineries, the head of its state oil firm was quoted Monday as saying.

Petromin governor Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher told the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) in an

interview that FOB prices of Saudi oil products would be related to spot quotations, at Singapore for shipments east of Suez and at Rotterdam for shipments west of Suez, from the Platt's Oilgram Service, a key industry indicator of market prices.

This pricing formula would be "as competitive as you can get. You can't have any more com-

petitive prices than these," he told the Nicosia-based oil and finance newsletter.

"We are interested to see these refineries operate at full capacity and make money," Mr. Taher added.

Petromin is a 50 per cent participant in joint venture export ref-

inery projects with Mobil Oil Corporation at Yanbu on the Red Sea, with the Royal Dutch/Shell group at Jubail on the Gulf coast and with Greece's Petrolia at Rabigh on the Red Sea.

The Yanbu refinery, with a capacity of 250,000 barrels of crude oil a day (b/d), is scheduled to come on stream in September.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed quietly mixed after a firm start as participants scaled down operations ahead of the Easter break, dealers said. Deepening worries over the British miners strike ahead of the union delegate meeting on Thursday dampened sentiment.

Hawkey ended 47p higher at 461 after higher than expected 1983 results and Rowntree rose 2p to 286 on bid speculation. Government bonds closed unchanged in 1/4 point down. The March U.K. public sector borrowing requirement figures which were below the government forecasts had little impact on prices. Gold shares and North Americans were mixed.

S. Pearson ended 37p higher at 538 having touched 550 following better than expected annual results. Among the leaders BOC retained its early 8p gain at 277. ICI firmed 4p to 598 after 600 but BTR eased 3p to 474 and Allied Lyons 3p to 156. At 1530 hours the F.T. 100 index was up 1.2 at 1106.8.

Banks were dull with Natwest down to 652 and Lloyds off 3p to 619 but Midland rose 5p to 369. In mixed insurance Prudential and Commercial Union gave up 3p apiece at 473 and 222 respectively while Phoenix added 4p to 470.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4218/28	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2792/95	Canadian dollars
	2.6345/55	West German marks
	2.9730/40	Dutch guilders
	3.1860/70	Swiss francs
	53.83/86	Belgian francs
	8.1140/70	French francs
	1629.75/1630.75	Italian lire
	224.55/65	Japanese yen
	7.8225/75	Swedish crowns
	7.5800/50	Norwegian crowns
	9.6750/6800	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	380.25/380.75	U.S. dollars

Yugoslavia faces crucial economic choices

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia has won more breathing space from the West to help resolve its debt crisis, but its hard-pressed economy faces crucial choices at home, Western experts say.

Agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), after months of negotiations for a \$500 million standby credit, has paved the way for fresh Western aid to help Yugoslavia over its 1984 debt repayments.

But Yugoslavia's economic problems and the tough commitments it has made to the IMF to put its house in order means the country must carry out long-overdue structural changes, experts say.

Prime Minister Milka Planinc, striking a new note of urgency, said yesterday: "We cannot win, we cannot play games with problems any longer."

She said 1984 was the crucial year for building the foundations of a gradual recovery.

The immediate effect of agreement with the IMF was to trigger fresh financial aid from creditor governments and banks who said no help would be forthcoming unless Yugoslavia swallowed strong IMF medicine.

Sixteen governments, representing 14 Western countries, Japan and Kuwait, said on March

24 they would defer payment over a seven-year period of \$800 million of credit due to be repaid them by Yugoslavia this year.

The government package paralleled a refinancing agreement covering \$1.2 billion of commercial debt that Yugoslavia reached with creditor banks earlier this month.

The combined 1984 Western package, including IMF credit, amounts to between \$3.3 and \$3.5 billion. Yugoslavia's repayments this year on a total foreign debt of \$19.98 billion amount to \$3.39 billion, according to Yugoslav National Bank figures.

Yugoslavia, now effectively strapped onto a wheel of annual refinancing of its foreign debt, will have to repay \$5.82 billion next year, \$3.8 billion in 1986 and \$6.39 billion in 1987.

But both Yugoslav and Western experts seem to agree that though the suspense is over as regards delivery of 1984 Western aid, the real battle over Yugoslavia's economy is still in its early rounds.

In essence, Yugoslavia's economic recovery programme seeks a way out of the debt crisis by boosting industrial production to improve export performance in convertible currency markets while squeezing imports of non-

essential goods.

The government seemed to be on the right track when the country notched up a \$300 million surplus on the current account last year compared with a \$1.9 billion deficit the year before.

This was an impressive turnaround even though the improved trade performance in hard currency markets appeared to have been achieved by switching goods away from the Soviet-led Comecon markets and drastically cutting imports rather than boosting overall exports.

With inflation running at 60 per cent per year, many Western experts however have remained unconvinced that the root causes of the malaise are being tackled.

Conditions hammered out during the IMF negotiations could change that, Western analysts say.

The Yugoslav authorities have committed themselves to raising bank interest rates to above the inflation rate by April 1985, posing a huge potential problem for an economy which is founded on "soft" bank loans.

Yugoslavia has also agreed to allow its dinar to depreciate in the next few months to improve export competitiveness.

The government has also agreed to lift a freeze on 55 per cent of prices from the end of April, a move which could confront authorities with their first major challenge since the IMF talks were concluded.

Imposition of the price freeze last December was seen as a tacit admission by the authorities that spiralling inflation could spark social unrest among the country's

22 million people whose patience has been sorely tested over the past three years of austerity.

The current nightmare of Yugoslav authorities is that there will be an immediate price "explosion" as soon as restraints are lifted, wrecking hopes of bringing inflation down to about 40 per cent by April next year.

The Belgrade government's agreement to hitch bank interest rates to inflation takes on particular significance given the large role that dinar lending plays in the economic system.

According to one semi-official figure, more than 80 per cent of the operating capital of Yugoslav firms is provided by banks in the form of easy-term dinar loans.

This system will clearly be influenced by any sharp rise in interest rates.

"The issue of bank rates is the gun at their heads," said one Western diplomat.

But it remains problematical whether, ideologically, communist Yugoslavia would allow large-scale bankruptcies among firms that could no longer afford to keep going.

There is already official unease at the small army of nearly one million unemployed, but though there are repeated public warnings that loss-making firms will be closed down there have been few, if any, cases of this happening.

Western experts expect the Yugoslav authorities to press ahead with measures to cut domestic consumption, reduce public spending and try to keep a tighter grip on investments.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

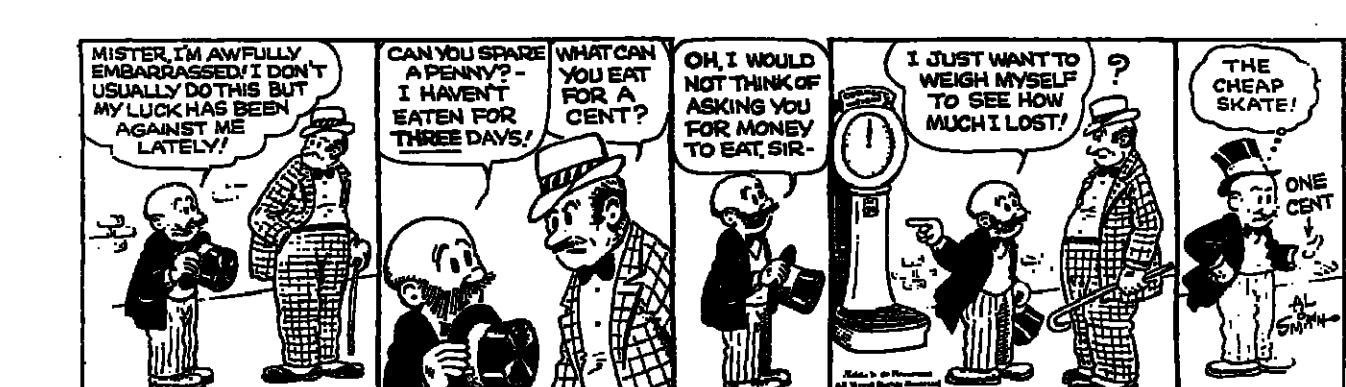


"Of all the conversation pieces in my collection Stanley, is my favorite!"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Arab fund boosts credit

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development granted 22 loans totalling \$381 million last year, a 13 per cent increase on 1982, according to the agency's annual report. Some 22 projects, costing \$1.02 billion in 14 Arab countries, benefited from the 1983 loans, which went to telecommunications (35 per cent), agriculture and fisheries (31 per cent), electricity and energy (23 per cent) and water and sewerage (11 per cent).

According to the 1983 closing accounts, the fund's income surplus reached \$126.23 million, against \$117.36 million in 1982.

By the end of 1983, the Arab fund had extended 130 loans worth \$1.86 billion to help finance 99 ventures in 16 Arab countries since its inception in 1972 with a declared capital of \$2.73 billion. The annual report states that the fund has set up a new lending system for 1984, under which it will contribute \$310 million to 25 projects.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have the urge to make changes, but to do so constructively, it is necessary that you combine matters from the past with interesting conditions of the present.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Adding new interests is wise provided they can be nicely combined with present activities that are worthwhile.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be more modern in dealing with your mate and get better results. Strive for more good will.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be more cooperative with partners and with worthwhile persons they may introduce to you. Make intelligent plans for the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be more speedy in handling your regular work and forget all that procrastination. Be happy at home in the evening.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Find out what kind of expect of you and try to combine past benefits with a new course. Entertain those you feel can help you to make progress.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Find some novel way of getting your fundamental affairs in better order, but don't give up what has proven workable.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You like to analyze everything, but you have to make decisions today that are important.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your financial status better and see what can be done to improve it considerably. Look to older persons for advice.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your talents better and know how to make them operate more efficiently. Get in touch with the powerful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Have discussions with experts and get the know-how so that you can advance in your career. Your mate can be helpful.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Bigwigs who are friends can also help you in your personal life, if you ask for assistance now. Gain more popularity.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you do exactly what bigwigs desire of you, you gain big benefits now. Be willing to accept and use new conditions to your advantage.

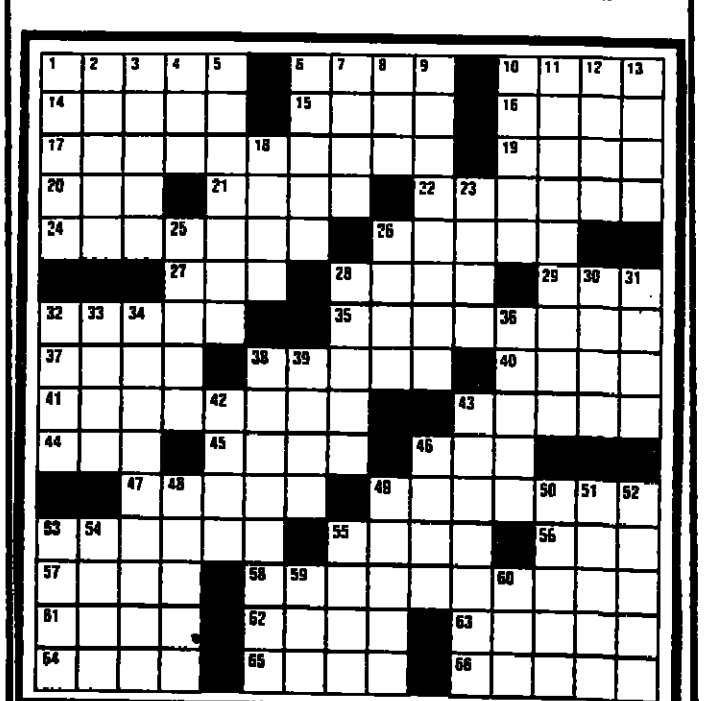
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will be able to express the self very well and have some very fine ideas, but should be taught to first analyze everything wisely before uttering them. Slant education toward teaching, law or medicine.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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THE Daily Crossword by James R. Burns

ACROSS	27 Morse	49 Agreement	23 Br. princ-
1 Colo. park	28 Cure	53 Author	25 News
6 Stinging	29 Fr. title	54 Nelson	26 reports
10 Army men:	32 Direct	55 Ballet	28 Indigent
abbr.	33 elsewhere	56 Louis XIV	28 Barton
14 Bkltl.	35 Chair for	57 for one	30 Bow
for one	two	58 the bill	30 Jap. ship
15 Winged	37 Particle	59 (pay)	31 Harrow's
16 Shut in	38 Cognizant	60 Poe tale	31 Harrow's
17 Entrance to	40 Beginner:	61 King of	32 Speed
San Fran-	var.	62 Thyme or	33 Raison d'
cisco Bay	41 Item for	63 Simon's	34 Iron
19 Fitzgerald	42 goal posts	64 "Plaza"	36 Soak
20 Building	43 Kind of	65 Needle	38 Green
wing	44 TV show	66 TV award	39 liqueur
21 Votes	45 The East	67 Participate	42 Wagon
against	46 Bom	in	42 Surflet
22 Woodworking	47 Fabric		43 Drive off
tool			46 Western
24 Dwell			48 alliance
26 Five: pref.			48 Bandleader

DOWN	1 Desirous	17 Neckpiece	34 Road fairs	49 Tom Brown's
2 Neckpiece	18 Road fairs	35 Ancient	50 Circle	51 Itinerary
3 Road fairs	19 Ancient	36 Narrow	52 Carried on	52 Princeton's
4 Ancient	20 Narrow	37 Aleck's	53 partner	53 Long way
5 Narrow	21 Aleck's	38 Was in	54 session	54 Fr. novel
6 Carried on	22 Was in	39 Maintain	55 Fragrance	55 Period of
7 Aleck's	23 Maintain	40 Fragrance	56 Israeli	56 service
8 partner	24 Fragrance	41 Israeli	57 premier	59 Edging
9 Was in	25 Israeli	42 premier	58 Metalware	60 Grayish-
10 session	26 Israeli	43 Metalware	61 Edging	brown
11 Fr. novel	27 Israeli	44 Edging		
12 Period of	28 Israeli	45 Grayish-		
13 service	29 Israeli	46 Brown		
14 Edging	30 Israeli			
15 Grayish-	31 Israeli			
16 Brown	32 Israeli			



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Nicaraguan troops fight to check rebel offensive

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan troops fought anti-government rebels Monday night along the country's southeast coast, where insurgents say they have gained a foothold, officials said.

They did not confirm that rebels of the Costa Rican-based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) had occupied the southern port of San Juan Del Norte and a 50 kilometre strip along the sparsely-populated coast.

The Nicaraguan Defence Ministry said no information on the operation would be released until it was over.

In neighbouring Costa Rica, the Prensa Libre newspaper Tuesday quoted ARDE Chief Eden Pastora, known as "Commander Zero," as saying the Sandinist government had mounted a sea-and-air counter-offensive to recapture the port.

Mr. Pastora, speaking to reporters by radio from San Juan Del Norte, said nine vessels, aircraft and Soviet-made MiG helicopters were pounding rebel positions around the port, which was occupied last Friday by a 450-man ARDE force after three days of fierce fighting.

Mr. Pastora said ARDE forces had surrounded Bluefields. Nic-

aragua's most important Atlantic port, with a population of 40,000, 100 kilometres north of San Juan Del Norte.

San Juan Del Norte was the first town in Nicaragua to be occupied by anti-government rebels fighting the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). Nicaraguan officials have called the area strategically unimportant.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), a larger rebel group operating in the north with financial help from the United States, has failed to occupy any sizeable area in almost two years of fighting.

FDN leader Edgar Chamorro said in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, that his insurgents had temporarily halted the mining of Nicaraguan waters.

The mining of Nicaraguan ports, amid allegations that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was directly involved, has stirred an international controversy. The U.S. Congress has demanded that the Reagan administration cease funding the mining operations.

The Nicaraguan Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations, Victor Tinoco, said Monday night Nicaragua had sent a protest note to Costa Rica

accusing it of letting the rebels launch the attack from Costa Rica and of violating its policy of neutrality.

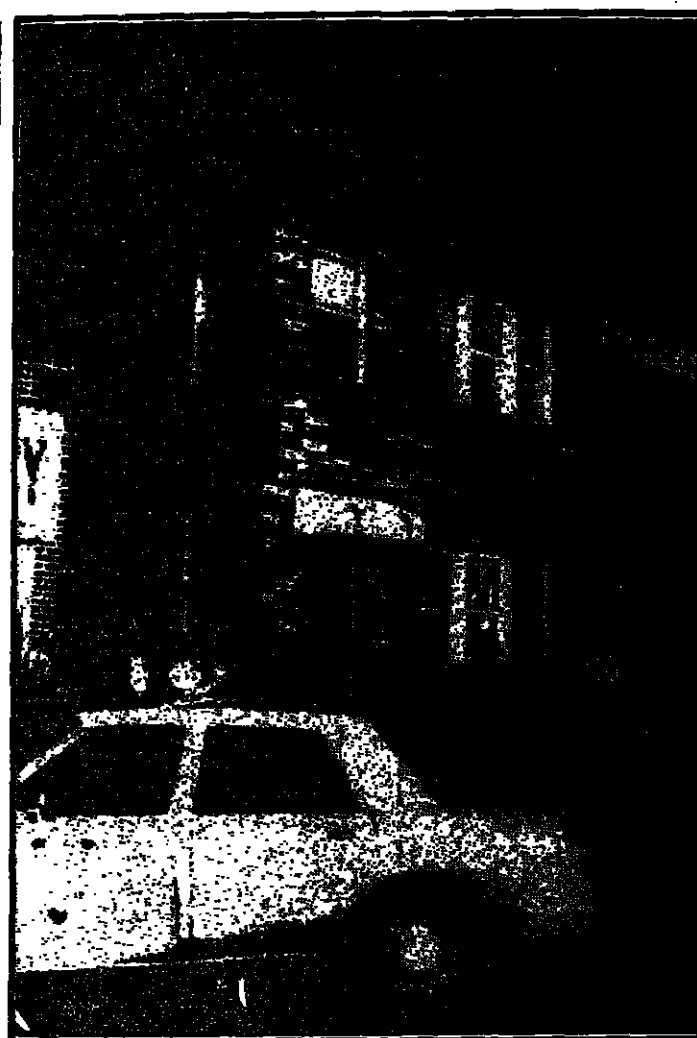
In San Jose, Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez denied that the attack on San Juan Del Norte had been launched from Costa Rica.

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Police stand outside an apartment building in the east New York section of Brooklyn Sunday after the bodies of 10 people were found scattered throughout three rooms. (AP wirephoto)

U.S. police suspect drugs as motive in mass killing

NEW YORK (R) — Police said Monday the cold-blooded murder of two women and eight children in their New York home by at least two gunmen may have been an underworld reprisal in a drug war.

Deputy New York Police Chief Patrick Murphy said 75 detectives were now on a round-the-clock hunt for the killers who shot the 10 in the head at close range Sunday in one of the largest mass killings in New York history.

Police had earlier believed the dead were seven children and three women.

The victims were Virginia Lopez, her adult cousin and the children ranging in age from three to 14 only an 11-month-old girl survived. She was found sitting in a pool of blood in the Brooklyn apartment.

"I don't think any of us have seen a shooting like this. We have had nothing like this in New York, particularly involving eight children," Mr. Murphy told a press conference.

He added there was no sign of forced entry into the apartment and said: "We can only speculate why they were shot almost in repose." One of the adults was killed as she fed a baby from a jar of infant food.

Mr. Murphy said two pistols, one a .22 calibre and one a .38,

were used, leading police to believe at least two gunmen were involved.

The unforced entry and the seeming lack of signs of panic among the victims indicated they may have known their assailants, Mr. Murphy said.

Neighbourhood baker Carmine Rossi, who discovered the bodies, said: "There were seven bodies in the living room. It looked like a wax museum. It just looked fake."

Drug equipment was found in a cupboard in the apartment, including powdered lactose which is used to dilute heroin. Federal and local officials said there have been cases both in the United States and in Colombia of innocent family members being killed in drug reprisals.

But Mr. Murphy said the victims of the mass killing were not believed to be Colombians.

Sunday night, some police sources said the victims were Puerto Ricans who had moved into the apartment about a month ago.

New York Mayor Edward Koch offered a \$10,000 reward for the capture of the killers, saying: "It was a massacre."

Mr. Murphy said the killings did not seem to be related to other recent murders in the city and that some of the victims may have been shot more than once.

4 towns put under curfew in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Four towns in India's Punjab state were under curfew Tuesday to head off protests over the detention of the brother of militant Sikh preacher Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

Bhindranwale's brother Jagjit Singh was detained Monday night for a "routine offence for defying prohibitory orders," police said.

The four towns under a 15-hour curfew were in Faridkot district of west Punjab where Jagjit lives. Police arrested at least 160 students in raids across the state following arson attacks on 37 railway stations on Sunday.

Police stressed Mr. Jagjit was not detained under the stringent national security act. They did not give the exact reason for his detention but "routine offences" can cover a wide range of action like carrying weapons allowed before presidential rule was imposed on the state last October.

Mr. Jagjit's detention cast a shadow over peace talks which started in the Sikh's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple, Tuesday between militant and moderate factions in the sect to end a spate of revenge killings.

The vendetta killings started last Saturday when a close aide of Mr. Bhindranwale was shot dead near the temple. His followers charged the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, with the assassination.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Monday night violence arising from a Sikh campaign for greater religious and political concessions in Punjab has turned into individual terrorism.

"Things are not easy to control. The situation is not satisfactory," Mrs. Gandhi told reporters during a visit to India's isolated northeast region of Mizoram.

Retired U.S. general dies

CHARLESTON, South Carolina (R) — Retired U.S. General Mark Clark, the commander of allied ground forces in Italy in World War II and commander of U.N. operations in the Korean war, died here early Tuesday aged 87, a hospital spokesman said.

The spokesman at the Medical University of South Carolina Hospital said Gen. Clark died of cancer and heart failure after a long illness.

Gen. Clark, the son of an army colonel and a 1917 graduate of the

U.S. Military Academy at West Point, served as a captain in World War I, where he was wounded.

He rose to become army ground forces chief of staff and during World War II he led a successful secret mission by submarine to get information in North Africa preparatory to the allied invasion in 1942. As commander of the fifth army, he led the invasion of Italy in 1943 and participated in the capture of Rome in June 1944.

He was promoted to full general in 1945.

Cameroun plays down ethnic rivalries in coup attempt

YAOUNDE (R) — The government of Cameroun is playing down regional rivalries as a major cause of the recent abortive coup, but ethnic tensions lie just beneath the surface.

President Paul Biya, who took over from former President Ahmadou Ahidjo, blames the takeover bid on dissident members of the Republican Presidential Guards.

The 60-year-old ex-president, who retired in November 1982 after 22 years in power, created the guards for his personal protection. They were drawn almost entirely from his base in Cameroun's northern province, senior government officials said.

Few people in this quiet capital of some 500,000 people are able to suggest reasons for the rebellion by the Republican Guards, reported to have resulted in 72 deaths.

But the consensus among senior government officials appears to be that the elite guards, better equipped than the regular army and

somewhat above the military hierarchy under Mr. Ahidjo, sensed they were about to lose their privileges under 52-year-old Mr. Biya, a southerner.

Armed Forces Minister Gilbert Tsoungui said Mr. Biya had drawn up plans to re-organise the guards and balance its membership with men from other parts of the country. They had not been implemented when the April 6 coup attempt took place.

Mr. Ahidjo's rule over Cameroun after independence from France and Britain in 1960 was marked by a balance of north-south, and complex ethnic rivalries among some 200 tribes making up this country of nine million people.

While officials deny such rivalries were behind the failed coup, many ordinary citizens believe it stemmed from a souring of relations between Mr. Ahidjo and Mr. Biya, less than a year after the former president handed over to his protégé of two decades.

Sleeping dog delays Prince Andrew's California visit

LOS ANGELES (R) — A bomb-sniffing dog named Radar delayed the start of a four-day visit by Prince Andrew to southern California by more than an hour Monday.

"He (Radar) overslept," a policeman said.

A crowd of 800, including many fashionably-dressed mothers and their daughters, were forced to stand in blazing heat in a hotel courtyard because Radar and his handler, police officer Ken Niemi, arrived late at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel to begin a bomb search before Prince Andrew could enter the grand ballroom for breakfast.

"Radar is always a heavy sleeper," the policeman said with a smile.

After the ballroom had been declared "clean", Prince Andrew, 24-year-old second son of Queen Elizabeth, and his audience, were allowed to sit down to a breakfast of sausages and scrambled eggs.

The prince came to announce the opening of a special British sales week in Beverly Hills, the exclusive shopping district of Los Angeles.

In a speech, the Prince took a good-natured swipe at the press. "As you probably know, we British are usually pretty silent over our breakfast cereal."

"Some feel the effects of the night before, some are just content to leaf through the latest rubbish in the daily rags," Prince Andrew said.

Heckled by some boos from the press section, he added: "I detect a certain hissing at the back of the room."



Prince Andrew

The prince told his largely American audience, which included leading members of the Beverly Hills Chamber of Commerce, that one of the aims of his visit was to show Americans the British people were not just "cute, accented traditionalists".

"We are proud of people who can produce clothes, china, silver and a whole range of beautiful things at reasonable prices," he said.

Prince Andrew, who is staying in a \$1,100-a-day suite in the hotel, later made a lightning tour of six of the more than 40 shops in Beverly Hills which are flying Union Jacks and have filled their windows with British goods for the "Britain Comes to Beverly Hills" week.

Women shoppers clapped and called out "he's beautiful, he's a charmer", while the prince inspected suits, silverware, woollens and other British goods.

West to make new troop cut proposals

VIENNA (R) — The West will put substantial new proposals to the Warsaw Pact this week at the deadlocked Vienna talks on cutting conventional forces in Central Europe, NATO sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the proposals, based on a compromise over establishing the numbers of troops which each side now has in the area, would be presented at an informal ambassadors' meeting Wednesday and at a formal plenary session on Thursday.

The informal meeting, involving three ambassadors from each side, had been postponed from Tuesday until Wednesday to allow more time for the preparation of the proposals, they said.

Thursday's meeting will be the last of the present round, and the Warsaw Pact will have more than one month to consider the new Western ideas before the 10-year-old negotiations resume on May 24.

The new initiative, the first substantial move by the Western side for nearly two years, coincides with presentation by U.S. Vice-President George Bush of a draft treaty for a worldwide ban on chemical weapons at talks in Geneva.

In both forums the Soviet reaction is likely to be a frosty "no" to demands for stringent verification which Moscow sees as an unacceptable intrusion into its military domain, Western analysts said.

NATO sources said the Vienna proposals were aimed at breaking a deadlock on the central issue of the size of Soviet Bloc forces which has dogged the marathon talks since they began in 1973.

The West says the Warsaw Pact understates its forces by some 180,000 men. Moscow has refused to negotiate on the basis of this figure.

NATO envoys will now seek an understanding on a range of figures rather than absolute agreement on a single number for each side's forces.

They will also offer new counting rules which allow for the fact that some tasks performed by civilians in the West are carried out by uniformed soldiers in the East.

In return, the West demands enhanced verification safeguards to ensure compliance with any agreed reductions.

The two sides have agreed in principle to reduce forces to 700,000 army and 200,000 air

force personnel in the Central European zone covering East and West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Luxembourg.

NATO officials pointed to the timing of the two Western initiatives, just before an Eastern adjournment during which the first big-nuclear demonstrations of the war are expected in Western Europe.

They said both moves demonstrated that President Reagan, seeking re-election in November, was keen to show a commitment to arms control while sticking to verification demands which underscore his fundamental distrust of the Soviet Union.

The Vienna proposal will be the first Western initiative there since NATO tabled a draft treaty in July 1982. The Warsaw Pact last year submitted its own text, making some concessions to the West on verification but none on numbers.

"The proposal offers the Soviets a way out of the corner they have got themselves into over numbers," a NATO official said.

"Whether they will accept it in an American presidential election year when they're playing tough on all other issues is another question."

Portuguese intelligence service gets go-ahead

LISBON (R) — Portugal's parliament, after much heart-searching, approved Tuesday the setting up of a national intelligence service, the first since the restoration of democracy a decade ago.

The ruling Socialists and Social Democrats, coalition partners who have a two-thirds majority, and the opposition Christian Democrats voted for the bill, which now goes to committee for drafting of a detailed final version. The Communists, third largest party, opposed the measure as anti-democratic.

"Fifty years of dictatorship were enough," said Communist parliamentary leader Carlos Brito.

Previous attempts to establish a national intelligence service have foundered over bitter memories of

the dreaded secret police under the right-wing dictatorship ousted in the armed forces coup of April 25, 1974. Many of Portugal's leading politicians suffered at the hands of the all-powerful International Police for the Defence of the State (PIDE), later known as DGS (General Directorate of Security).

One of the first acts of the military junta that seized power in 1974 was to disband PIDE, free all political prisoners and imprison the jailers.

The absence of an intelligence service on the lines of other Western democracies has left Portugal vulnerable to subversion and terrorism.

A new impetus for a security organisation came after an attack by Armenian gunmen on the Turkish embassy in Lisbon last July in which seven people died, the

worst incident of its kind in Portugal.

Before parliament voted early Tuesday after an all-night debate, Justice Minister Rui Machete said: "Since April 1974 Portugal has been a democratic state, which allows it to overcome the PIDE-DGS complex."

"It would be a mistake to confuse the political police of a totalitarian regime with the intelligence service of a democratic state."

The bill provides for an intelligence and security service under the control of the prime minister, a service of strategic defence information under the defence minister, and maintenance of the present military intelligence system under the chiefs of staff.

A parliamentary committee will be set up to keep watch on intelligence activities.

'Sold missile secrets hurt U.S. defences'

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — United States defences suffered huge long-term damage when an American engineer, James Harper, sold thousands of documents on missile secrets to the Soviet Bloc, a government missile expert told a court Monday.

"With this amount of data, there is really no way we can mitigate the damage done to the defence posture of the United States," said John Cunningham, a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) official working with the U.S. Army.

"This damage can have an effect on our country, in particular on the defence against ballistic missiles, for some time to come, perhaps into the 21st Century," he added.

He said the government was still trying to recover from the massive leak of highly-sensitive information, which Harper, an engineer in the California's Silicon Valley high-technology district, sold to Polish agents who passed them on to Moscow.

He said it was almost impossible to put a value on the information

which Harper supplied the Poles during more than a dozen trips to Europe and Mexico starting in 1979.

Harper, who was arrested last October after a Polish double agent tipped off U.S. authorities, is said to have sold the documents for \$250,000.

Harper, 49, initially pleaded not guilty to nine charges of espionage and tax evasion. But he changed his plea to guilty to the main spying charge after the government agreed to drop the other charges.

Federal Bureau of Investigation testified in court on his contacts with Polish agents, including meetings where an Irish maid known as Harper and a torn laundry list were used as means of identification.

His lawyer told reporters after the hearing that he did not think Harper had much idea of the huge value of the documents to the Soviet Union. The Kremlin is said to have sent a team of 20 experts from Moscow to Warsaw to examine some of the material.

Most of the documents related to a high-technology centre in Huntsville, Alabama, where research is carried out on ways to defending the United States against a missile attack.

The United States does not have such an anti-missile system at present, but Mr. Cunningham said the secrets supplied by Harper would be of utmost importance to the Soviet Union in assessing U.S. offensive system, such as the Minuteman and MX missiles, as well as U.S. defence.

The information also included American analyses of Soviet military capabilities, giving Moscow an extremely valuable insight into the strengths and weaknesses of the American intelligence-gathering network, Mr. Cunningham added.

Harper is alleged to have obtained the documents from his wife, Ruby Louise Schuler who died last June.

At Monday's hearing, Judge Samuel Conti accepted Harper's guilty plea and said he would pass sentence on May 14.

Harper faces a possible life term, which could mean up to 30 years in jail.



Tallest woman undergoes surgery

TORONTO (AP) — Sandy Allen, who at 2.3 metres is said to be the world's tallest woman, was in good condition on Monday after surgery to remove a brain tumor, a hospital spokeswoman said. The tumor on the 28-year-old woman's pituitary gland, the organ responsible for growth, was removed Friday at Wellstar Hospital, said hospital spokeswoman Louise Cross. She said Miss Allen, who works at the Guinness Museum of World Records in Niagara Falls, Ontario, is expected to remain in the hospital for several days. The Guinness Book of World Records lists Miss Allen as the world's tallest living woman. It said the tallest known living man is 2.5 metres Muhammad Alim Channa, born in 1956, of Pakistan.

Superstar to have scalp surgery

CULVER CITY, California (AP) — Superstar Michael Jackson is scheduled to undergo reconstructive scalp surgery this week, hospital officials said Monday. Jackson, who suffered burns to the back of his scalp while filming a soft drink commercial in January, was expected to enter the burn ward of Brotman Memorial Hospital on Tuesday evening, with surgery set for the following morning, hospital spokeswoman Judy Davis said Monday.

Man killed in gun attack on restaurant

PARIS (R) — A man was shot dead and two were slightly wounded when a man opened fire on a Tunisian restaurant in Paris with a machine-pistol, police said. The gunman escaped. In apparently unrelated incidents, three petrol bombs were thrown at commercial and employment offices in the city causing only slight damage. A previously unknown group demanding fair wages for workers claimed responsibility.

Bows and arrows banned during Pope's visit

PORT MORESBY (R) — Grass skirts, painted bodies and decorative pig tusks will be appropriate dress during the papal visit to Papua New Guinea next month but officials have banned bows and arrows. Spears and axes, the other main weapons for hunting and sporadic battles between feuding highland tribesmen, have also been ruled out as part of the security precautions for Pope John Paul's visit. Police said they will seal off the town of Mount Jagen several days before the Pope arrives on May 8 to make sure no weapons slip through.

Mick Jagger testifies in court

NEW YORK (R) — Rolling Stones Singer Mick Jagger told a judge he chased his former manager Allen Klein out of London's Savoy Hotel in a row over money. Jagger appeared in the U.S. district court where he is seeking a ruling that he has the video cassette and disc rights to songs produced by the rock group before 1970. He and the Rolling Stones are suing Klein, their former manager and former manager of the Beatles, who claims he has the rights. Jagger told Judge Thomas Griggs that the hotel meeting with Mr. Klein was arranged in 1974 to discuss the rock group's objections to the use of songs that were incomplete or too unpolished to be released. He said Klein had broken an agreement not to use the material.

British poet, critic dies

LONDON (AP) — Sir William Empson, an outstanding British poet and critic and a university teacher of literature in England, Japan and China, died Sunday at age 77, the Times of London reported Monday. Empson, a Yorkshireman, was little known to the general public but his fame in the world of modern literature was immense. The Times said his "poems" published in 1935 "made an immediate, deserved and explosive impact such as the literary scene in Britain knows only two or three times in a century." Empson was unusual in being an open antagonist of the Christian Church.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠62 ♥987 ♦AK8 ♣A8643

The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—You are about to get rich. Double. From the auction you know that your partner cannot have more than one club, and is probably void. You intend leading the ace of clubs and giving your partner a ruff, getting back with the king of diamonds and giving partner another ruff. On a good day, the ace of diamonds will be an entry for a third club ruff.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠9742 ♥10653 ♦J98 ♣7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass Pass 1 ♦
2 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—With his cue-bid of the enemy suit, partner has shown a hand just about good enough for game. Actually, you have a pretty fair hand for him—it is only a question of which major to bid. Why guess? Cue-bid, three diamonds and let partner make the choice.

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠98 ♥AK872 ♦853 ♣K6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
4 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—You have a hand worth an opening bid facing a partner who has opened and then jumped. Ergo, you are in slam territory. It is a close decision between a bid of five hearts or four spades. We slightly prefer the latter, since it will give partner a

better idea of the trick-taking potential of the hand.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AQ10762 ♥AK85 ♣AJ10
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♥ Dble Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—There are times when, with a six-card major, a void in the enemy suit and a good hand, we will be inclined to override partner's low-level penalty double. This is not one of those occasions. Partner is probably short in spades, and our suit is not good enough to play in game opposite a possible singleton or void. We have considerable defensive strength so, despite our void in the enemy suit, we pass.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠K107 ♥8 ♦AK72 ♣AQJ62
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
4 ♥ Pass Pass Dble Pass 4 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—It is tempting to look for slam, but that course is fraught with danger. Partner had other options he could have exercised with a good hand. It is quite likely that he has a long spade suit and little else. At best, slam will depend on a finesse. At worst, you will have no play for five spades. Pass.

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠K9 ♥AQ ♦AKJ93 ♣10762
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?

A.—You have a perfectly normal one no trump overall, so go ahead and make it. You can't double because of your spade shortage, and to overall two diamonds does not do justice to your fine hand.